THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

President Baez and San Domingo.

Frightful Freaks of Lightning.

ant as a Trout Fisher.

Printers and Woman's Rights.

Story of an Emancipated Slave

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Message of President Baez to the Dominican Senate.

The interest felt by the American people in Santo Domingo affairs, because of the pending propositions before Congress for the annexation of that republic, induces us to make the following extracts upon the subjects of such annexation, of Salnave's death, and of foreign relations, from the long message sent by President Baez to the Dominican Senate on the 18th:—

Existing interests unite or separate the fractions in the evolutions of civilization from the great human family. Well, then, these existing interests point in the New World to the model republic of the United States of the North as the natural protector of the Dominican republic, and a renewal of negotiations previously started, with the vehement desires manifested by the most important political personages of the Cibas and other provinces, naturally brought the Cabinets of the two countries into closer union, and led to the celebration of two contracts between my Government and a commission deputed for the purpose by that of Washington. Necessary it is to have you bear in mind that the alienation of the Peninsula of Samana has often been treated of in this country in times past, and by other administrations, and that this fixed idea, ingrained in the mind of the people, reappeared upon the carpet at my return to the head of the Government. The alienation of this peninsula was, nevertheless, insufficient to resolve for the future the problem of the subsistence of the country. Whatever quantity might be obtained would do no more than assure a short period of existence, even should it not at the same time, by the presence of its import, cause the surging of exaggerated pretensions, which, if satisfied, would frustrate all plans of economic salvation, or, if thwarted, would engender rebellions. Thus the matter was well understood by the large property-holders, by the right-thinking persons, lovers of peace and tranquillity, and by the immense majority of the peaceful tillers of the soil, so frequently condemned in the past to be torn from the lands they were fertilizing with the sweat of their brows to shed their blood in useless struggles, provoked by ambition and bad passions. I was not able to resist this general demonstration with the sole power of my words. I therefore ceded and celebrated the two treaties, but only as propositions and projects, reserving for the principal one, whose legality must necessarily depend upon the sanction of the national majority, a submission to a popular vote. A union with the great republic, the only noble and possible means of regenerating our country, was the object of the treaty signed on the 29th of last November. As for the contract for the lease of Samana for fifty years, signed the same day, it was only a governmental provision for the obtaining of certain protection and of an assured quantity for our financial estimates, in case that the treaty of union should not be carried into execution with that promptitude demanded by our financial embarrassments. In virtue of such relations the Government of Hayti has been required to respect, as good neighbors should, the neutrality of our republic. As for the stipulated sanction of the treaty, by decree of the executive, issued February 16, polls were declared open throughout the length and breath of the republic, to obtain, in the clear light of day, the vote that should accredit the will and resolution of the Dominican people; and of the thousands of suffragans who presented themselves at the polls not 1000 gave negative answers. The result of this vote has been sent to the Cabinet at Washington, and the American Senate is at present discussing the question of annexation. The worthy General Grant, actual President of the American Union, and of whose noble and frank conduct this country has already had many evidences, has told the American Senate of the reciprocal advantages of the projected annexation, to which it seems all the nations of America are called by a common, manifest destiny. Opposition has been made to the ratification of the treaty, as always occurs in such cases, but the ratification is sure to be had despite this, as it is a necessity for the progress of humanity, whose unseen agent is Providence itself. But let things turn out otherwise, the Government will still have the satisfaction of knowing it only ceded to the requirements of the age and to the respectful desires of a majority of the people having referred the treaty to them for their approval, and their decision it has submitted to, and will always cause to be respected by minorities, particularly when these shall recur to the repugnant means of civil war to back up their opposition.

A NOBLE COLORED MAN.

An Emancipated Slave's Gratitude—A Freedman Urges the Election of his Former Master to Office.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, recently appointed W. G. Henderson to a Judgeship, and in sending his nomination to the Senate said he selected him from several gentleman equally well qualified, solely on account of the letter which we print below. The Governor added that he could not refrain from saying, "on an occasion so touching to every man of the South, that there is an elevating sense of 'the good old world when labor toiled for duty, not for meet,' in this spectacle of an emancipated slave consenting to sacrifice all other favorites for office, in order to concentrate the influence of his position as a worthy member of the Legislature to bestow honor on his late master." This is the letter:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JACKSON, Miss., March 26, 1870.—To His Excellency Governor J. L. Alcorn:—Governor—I was a slave of Colonel W. G. Henderson. Boys together as we were, he is the centre of the tenderest associations of my life. Arrived at manhood's estate, I was still intimately connected with him in the relation of his body servant. When he was wounded at Upperville, Va., *en route* for Gettysburg, he languished in the valley of Virginia, in the hands of the Federal authorities, until it was my privilege to take him away, secretly, through the lines to his own people. The affectionate relation of our childhood having ripened into a fixed friendship in our manhood, has been invigorated still further by a mutuality of service and devotion which makes him dear to my soul.

My friend and loving master is a candidate for the office of Circuit Judge of the First District. He is a man of unblemished honor, is a lawyer of high standing at the bar, and having stood out for you boldly during the late canvass, is a good Republican.

Now, Governor, I, by the mysterious providence of God, am a member of the Legislature; I want no office, no honor, save that of standing here in my place as a duty to my race. But I believe my position gives me some claim upon the patronage you are about to dispose; and I now place, without reservation, all the credit of that claim to the account of my earnest prayer that you appoint to the Judgeship of the First District the playmate of my boyhood, the companion of my manhood, the generous friend of my whole life—my former master, Colonel Henderson.

Hoping you will grant this first and last prayer which I, as a member of this House of Representatives, make to you as Governor of Mississippi,

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's very humble servant, AMBROSE HENDERSON.

OLD LANDMARK INJURED.

Damage to the Famous "Long Bridge" at Washington.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Washington *Star* of last evening, a bad break was made in the Long Bridge. The steamer Rattlesnake, laden with a thousand tons of coal, left the Consolidation Company's wharf, Georgetown, shortly after 5 o'clock P. M., for a Northern port, and as she neared the Long Bridge the draw on the Virginia side was opened to allow her to pass through. For some reason the steamer, instead of keeping in her course, drifted to the eastward, striking the pier immediately north of the draw, destroying not less than 150 feet of the bringe, all of which will have to be rebuilt. The steamer was wedged into the broken timbers, and considerably damaged about the bow and larboard side. This is the third accident to this portion of the bridge by vessels running into it within the past month. Travel will necessarily be suspended until repairs are made, which cannot be done until an appropriation is made by Congress, as General Michler has no funds on hand for the purpose. We trust Congress will take speedy action in the matter. Some law should be passed guarding against accidents by the carelessness of captains of vessels.

MORE LIGHTNING FREAKS.

A Driver Killed and Four Occupants of His Vehicle Escape—Other Cases, Etc.

A very severe thunder storm, says the Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening, passed over the city yesterday afternoon, resulting in loss of life and considerable damage to property.

The rain commenced to fall in torrents between two and three o'clock, and the storm, accompanied by very vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder, continued for about an hour and a half. A number of strange freaks of lightning have already been reported, and it is probable that more will be brought to light in the course of a few days, in the city and vicinity.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

One of the most remarkable cases ever known in this city occurred at the Pittsburg end of the Sixteenth street bridge. It appears that Mr. William Hartle, who was a member of the firm of Hartje & Grebing, livery stable keepers, Allegheny, was conveying Mr. Lewis Kauffman and wife and Henry Botner and a young lady of Allegheny to the pic-nic at Iron City Park. Just as the vehicle reached the Pittsburg end of the bridge, having crossed from Allegheny, there came a vivid flash of lightning, and the report that followed shook all the surrounding buildings.

Both horses fell to the ground, and eye witnesses state that Hartje, who was sitting alone on the driver's box, fell backward on the top of the hack, and just as parties who were near reached him he breathed his last. The parties in the inside of the hack were severely shocked, but did not become insensible. Kauffman was so badly frightened that he says he hardly knows how he got out of the hack, and he was unable to speak for some moments after. Botner says the shock threw his hat off and frightened him badly. All in the inside of the hack, however, recovered in a few moments so as to be able to walk home.

The near horse of the team picked himself up soon after and shook his head from one side to the other and acted as though he were crazy, but in a short time was taken back to the livery stable apparently not at all injured.

The place where the lightning struck was about forty feet from the office of Coleman, Rahm & Co.'s rolling mill. Mr. John S. Slagle, a member of the firm, states that he was sitting in the office, and as the heavy report followed the vivid flash he jumped to his feet, saying that must have struck pretty near. He immediately rushed out, and found Hartje lying on his back on the cover, gasping and struggling in the last agonies of death.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

With the exception of a slight coloring of the flesh about the neck there were no marks on the body, and, on looking at the corpse, one would think that it was a man who had just fallen asleep.

SINGULAR FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.

The escapes made appear but little short of the miraculous. The carriage was just coming out of the bridge when the horses fell as above stated, and immediately after the man dropped. The carriage was not at all injured by the lightning, and the glass windows and even the lamps on either side of the place where the man was sitting were not broken. A piece of sheepskin lying on the foot-board was scorched, the ends of the wool looking as though it had been held before a fire for some minutes and evenly burned. This was the only mark made on the hack.

The deceased wore a soft felt hat, and in the front of this, just above the rim, was a hole such as would have been made by a bullet, and on the top of the hat was a rip about an inch and a half in length. This was the only mark of the lightning visible on his clothing.

The only marks on the horse killed were streaks running from each hind foot up over the haunches, the hair being turned the wrong way as though the lightning had passed up.

STATEMENT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Lewis states that he was coming down the street, and at the time of the affair was about fifty feet distant from the hack. He says that when he first saw the lightning it looked like a huge bombshell coming down through the air, and when above the bridge forked off, appearing to strike first the hoof of the horse, and after the animal dropped, passing up and killing the man.

OTHER CASES.

The residence of Mr. George McNulty, Allegheny city, was struck by lightning; the fluid passed down the water-spout and entered the dwelling, shattered the plastering, broke laths, and damaged the premises generally. Fortunately none of the inmates of the house were seriously injured, although all were more or less shocked.

The residence of Mr. McGowan, on Forty-second street, is also reported as having been struck, a hole being burned in the roof, and the banisters to the stairs shattered. No one was seriously injured.

At Hussey, Wells & Co.'s steel works, in the Tenth ward, the lightning danced about the boilers, frightening the engineer badly, and making the workmen rather nervous.

In a vacant lot on the corner of Third and Try streets, and connected with Anderson's steel works, the lightning struck a pile of iron and made an ugly-looking hole.

Three small boys are reported as having been severely shocked on Pride street, near Hutchinson's glass works. It is stated that they were playing in a doorway, and one of them, a son of a boss hammerer at Lippincott's mill, was so severely shocked that it was upwards of an hour before he recovered his senses.

The lightning played various pranks at the Fire-Alarm Telegraph office, breaking Circuit No. 1, and it is supposed burning several magnets on the line. Gentlemen seated in the office aver that the scene was wonderful, the lightning dancing about vividly, and the shocks being quite perceptible.

At the Western Union Telegraph office, by an ingenious arrangement the lightning is prevented from entering the room by little pieces of paper serving as interceptors. Each flash as it sought admittance was compelled to content itself with burning a hole in the paper slip. The Pacific and Atlantic line also state that no damage was done at their office.

A SAD SUICIDE.

A Young Lady Driven to Self-destruction by a Cruel Stepmother.

Miss Carrie Jones, a pupil at Oak Hill Seminary, about one mile west of Unionville, N. J., attempted suicide on Monday night by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. A physician was immediately called, and remained with the young lady through the night, endeavoring in every way to assuage her sufferings, but with little avail, as she continued sinking all the while, and is now almost beyond the pale of suffering, no hopes whatever being entertained of her recovery.

A letter was found on the stand near her bed, addressed to her father, stating the cause of the terrible act. Her father resides at Newark, N. J. To her step-mother she was an object of dislike. For the past five years she has been attending school at Oak Hill Retirement Seminary, near Newtown, N. J., and her father, to carry out the cruel designs of the step-mother, paid her board, etc., and kept her from home.

Recently she has attended the school at Oak Hill, and a few days ago her father notified her that he would no longer be responsible for her board, and that she must hereafter rely on her own resources for support, as she could not return home. This intelligence, as well it might, very much depressed her spirits, and to end what appeared to her a life of cruelty she has poisoned herself. Miss Jones is described as being a young lady of about 20 years, amiable and intelligent, and in every way worthy of better treatment by her parents.

MISS SECRETARY LEWIS.

A Kind of Woman's Rights that Nobody Objects to.

The fact that Miss Augusta Lewis was on Monday last at Cincinnati elected Secretary of the International Typographical Union has been already noted by telegraph. We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday the following pleasant report of the proceedings:—

Mr. D. W. Flynn, of Washington, said he was instructed by the union he represented to make a nomination for the office of Recording and Corresponding Secretary, which it gave him great pleasure to make, because it gave this union an opportunity to take a step in the march of progress eminently proper for it to take. He was instructed to present the name of Miss Augusta Lewis for the office just named. (Applause.)

Mr. McNeir, of Washington, warmly approved of this nomination. It was but the recognition of an element in the Union which ought to be welcomed, and ought to be encouraged and protected (applause), and he moved the nomination be made unanimous.

The Chair could hardly put the question until a unanimous aye came from all quarters of the house.

Miss Lewis arose, her face modestly suffused with blushes, and said:—

"Mr. President:—I feel that I am not capable to serve the interests of the union in this capacity so well as it deserves, or so well as some other person of greater experience can do, and while thanking the gentlemen for this honor, I would prefer to decline in favor of some one of greater experience. This is my feeling on the subject."

Mr. Flynn replied, saying that while he appreciated the timidity of Miss Lewis in seeking to avoid this honor, he could not agree with her in regard to her ability to fulfil the duties of the office He knew she was fully capable, and he hoped the convention would honor itself in honoring the representative of a class whom every man is bound to respect.

At this point an enthusiastic member moved that the President be directed to cast one ballot for the whole convention for this office, and to cast that ballot for Miss Lewis. Another member instantly objected. It was the first time he had had an opportunity to vote for a woman, and he would not allow any man to cast that vote for him. The Chair remarked that, being a single man, he would declare that motion out of order. The Chair then put the question upon the election of Miss Lewis, and it was of course carried unanimously.

THE GREAT EAR-SPLITTING FESTIVAL.

Preparations for the Celebration of the Beethoven Centennial.

There is active work doing at the exhibition building on the Third avenue. An acre and a half of seats have been put down; a small army of men is at work at the big organ, and a battalion of carpenters are hammering away at the platform. As the day for the celebration draws nigh, it begins to be generally believed by the skeptical citizens of New York that the affair is no joke. The sale of tickets has probably done more than anything else to dissipate all fears of the thing being a grand illusion. Dr. Pech and Max Maretzek and Mr. Williams, who are flourishing batons these warm nights over huge choruses, have a realizing sense of the work. The dozen or two secretaries and reporters who are sweltering over correspondence and contracts at the Union square office firmly believe in the tangibility of the enterprise. The tremendous concourse of artists who have received part of their money in advance never had any doubts. They at least have an abiding faith in the future. Madame Parepa-Rosa is now in town and ready to fill the building on the Third avenue, or any larger one that may be built, with her festival voice. This afternoon a grand operatic rehearsal takes place at Steinway Hall. Yesterday boats were given at the Mayor's office for the permit to use artillery in the "Star Spangled Banner" on Monday. On Monday Gilmore will arrive with his band. A telegram was received last evening at the Lotos Club from him, of a star-spangled character, in which he spoke confidently of bringing half of Boston with him. On Saturday the organ will be ready, and a grand rehearsal of the chorus will take place in the building. Arrangements have been made with most of the railroads leading into the city to issue half fare tickets. The officers of the association were at work in Union Square till 12 o'clock last night.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

OUT OF HIS HEAD.

Singular Performance by an Insane Man.

The audience at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening were somewhat scandalized by the strange actions of Patrick F. Donnelly, a wealthy junk dealer in this city, and a guest at the Grand Hotel. Donnelly flourished three silk handkerchiefs, which were red, white, and blue, and he also leaped and stamped while standing in the aisle. Mr. Moss, the manager, had the man removed from the building, and Donnelly renewed his antics on the sidewalk, thereby attracting a great crowd. Superintendent Jourdan, who happened to be in the vestibule at the time, ordered Donnelly's arrest, and the madman was placed in one of the cells at the Central Office. Donnelly was handsomely dressed, though the colors were somewhat gaudy and unusual, and he had a diamond pin in his shirt bosom. The room in which he was confined contained a few articles of furniture, which Donnelly proceeded to smash at his leisure. He tore up the bed-linen, upset the iron bedstead, cut the Croton water-pipe, and created a complete wreck. The water had drenched him to the skin, and he was in a pitiable plight when overcome. Being placed in another strong room, Donnelly began to destroy the contents there also. The man was then placed in the corridor, and despite the surveillance of the officer on post, endeavored to tear out the register, as he had already done in the cells. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Dowling, and held for trial for malicious mischief and disorderly conduct, the bail being fixed at $1000. It does not appear that Donnelly is actually a confirmed lunatic, though he has frequently betrayed such a tendency by his extraordinary actions. He made no explanation as to his movement, neither did his friends vouchsafe any. —*N. Y. Times to-day.*

AN ILLUSTRIOUS SPORTSMAN.

General Grant Goes Trout Fishing.

HARRISBURG, June 8.—The President and his party have not yet arrived here, and will not arrive till to-morrow at midnight. The sleeping cars in which they will come will then be unhitched, and will remain here until 3:20 A. M., at which time the President leaves for the fishing grounds by the Philadelphia and Erie line, Mrs. Grant will stay here on a visit to Mrs. Cameron. It was first arranged that the fishing party should go to Kane, Elk county, some two hundred and fifty miles from here. It is now arranged that it will go to Women's Creek, on the same line of railroad, where there is excellent fishing and agreeable scenery. Don Cameron, the son of the Senator, has gone on in a special train to prepare things for the party. That car and the car which will bring the President from Washington will carry all the party, which is to be very quiet and private. Good sport and a pleasant time are anticipated for the President. As at present understood, Governor Geary will not be of the party. He is now absent from Harrisburg on official business in another part of the State. There is not much enthusiasm over the President's visit here. It is almost impossible to find any one who knows anything of his proposed movements. It was supposed that he would remain fishing until Sunday and then return here *en route* to Washington, or possibly to New York to attend the great Musical Jubilee. Now that he starts a day later it is expected he will remain until Monday or Tuesday.—*Special Despatch to the World.*

—New Jersey promises an immense supply of strawberries, of great size and superior quality, by the last of this week.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Marine Court-martial in Philadelphia.

Mexican Mixed Commission.

The Dominion and the Fenians

Fatal Accidents in Washington.

The Ninety-five Million Currency Bill

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Key West Station.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Admiral Poor telegraphs to the Navy Department that he arrived yesterday in the Severn at Key West from Havana, where he left the Terror, Saugus, and Tuscarora. The two latter were to leave for Key West in a day or two.

Nomination by the President.

The President to-day nominated Edward McCaulley to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

The Suez Canal.

Commander A. Bardslee has been ordered to proceed with the United States steamer Palos, now at Boston, by the way of the Suez Canal to Hong Kong, China, where the vessel is to join the Asiatic fleet. While passing through the Suez Canal he is to take careful soundings the entire distance, and report the result to the department.

A Marine General Court-martial

has been ordered to convene at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, on the 10th inst., for the trial of a marine for assaulting and striking his superior officer. The court is to be composed of the following officers:—Major Thomas Y. Field, U. S. M. Corps; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Forney; Captain and Brevet Major William H. Parker; First Lieutenant William R. Brown; and First Lieutenant Robert L. Meade.

Detailed to Arizona.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, has been ordered to Arizona as chief quartermaster of the department.

Distinguished Departures.

Vice-Admiral Porter and Secretary Belknap leave to-day for West Point, to be gone several days.

A Brace of Casualties.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

This morning an employe of the Government printing office suddenly died while sitting in front of a hotel. About an hour afterwards the driver of an ice cart was run over by his horse and instantly killed. Both casualties occurred in the same square.

The Mexican Mixed Commission.

Colonel Palacio, Commissioner of Mexico, of the mixed commission, has returned to Washington. W. H. Wadsworth, the United States Commissioner, will arrive in time to resume the business at the commencement of next week.

Resolutions Approved by the President.

The President has signed and approved the joint resolutions for the appointment of managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and in relation to the compensation to assistant marshals for taking the census.

Mr. Garfield's Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Garfield has offered in the House the ninety-five million currency bill as a substitute for the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Davis gave notice of a bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes having rights under existing laws and treaties to sue in the United States Courts, with the right to either party to go to the Supreme Court upon writ of error or appeal.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Choctaw Nation of Indians. Referred.

The resolution to make the bill relating to length of spans of bridges on the Ohio river a special order was debated.

Mr. Morton remarked that there was an actual danger that the navigation of the Ohio river would be destroyed by short span bridges.

Mr. Drake favored the resolution, believing that the interests of the whole valley of the Mississippi were involved in the legislation on this subject. He hoped the bill would receive the precedence to which it was entitled.

Mr. Cameron urged the importance of the measure in the interest of commerce on the river. He said that in one city the people had contributed out of their own pockets $30,000 to induce the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to lengthen the span of their bridge.

Mr. Boreman said a compromise had been effected with the Pennsylvania coal interest which was pressing the bill, by which the span of bridges was determined; that the proposition now was to tear down not only bridges in process of completion, but those already completed, and to refund to parties refered to by Mr. Cameron the money they had contributed.

Mr. Scott said he had submitted as an amendment to the proposition the bill reported at a previous session from the Postal Committee, adding thereto the principle that compensation shall be made for the change of bridges built under the act of 1862. It was for Congress to say whether it would authorize new obstructions while making annual appropriations to clear away obstructions to commerce of rivers. Upon a division the resolution was rejected, only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of Edward Middleton for compensation for property destroyed by Gen. Sherman's army.

On Mr. Sumner's motion the bill was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Howe, chairman of the Claims Committee, thought the peculiar views of Mr. Sumner on the question required the reference of the bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Unquestionably it had been that Senator's judgment that the people down South were foreigners at the time General Sherman marched to the sea. (Laughter.)

The proposed amendment to the rules was discussed.

Mr. Howard opposed the introduction, directly or indirectly, of the previous question in the Senate.

House.

At the meeting of the House at 11 o'clock, the hall was so dark, owing to a heavy thunder and rain storm prevailing, that the gas had to be lit. In the midst of the confusion, Mr. McCormick, who had been mentioned in the correspondence of the *Evening Post* in reference to the Cuban bonds, rose and denied emphatically all knowledge of the matter. He called upon the chairman of the sub-committee (Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts), to state whether any evidence had been taken implicating him.

Mr. Butler was not present.

Mr. McCormick then addressed the same inquiry to Mr Davis, of New York, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Davis said he was not a member of the sub-committee, and knew nothing about its proceedings.

Some unimportant business was done by unanimous consent, but as it was impossible, owing to the storm and the rattling of the rain on the glass roof to understand what was going on, a recess of ten minutes was taken.

After the recess the Speaker proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to call committees for reports, commencing with the Committee of Ways and Means. No report being made from that committee, Mr. Ward rose and called attention to the resolution adopted by the House last Monday on his motion directing the Committee of Ways and Means to report as soon as practicable a bill prohibiting duty on coal.

Mr. Kasson, acting chairman of the committee, remarked that if the resolution had been simply such as stated, the committee would have had no difficulty in reporting the bill immediately. The subject had been taken up, but it was found that the resolution covered rather more ground than was at first supposed. The resolution instructed the committee to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal, so as to procure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation. That latter part of it was supposed by some members of the committee to go further than simply admitting coal imported from abroad free of duty.

One member at least had taken the ground that the resolution required all direct and indirect taxes to be taken off of coal. The resolution was perhaps somewhat crude, but it seems very explicit.

Mr. Cessna made the point of order that under the call nothing but reports from committees was in order.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Cox thought it the duty of the House to compel the committee to make a report.

The Speaker said it could not be done under the call.

Mr. Cox—That committee is contumacious and in contempt of the House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.), a member of the committee, said that so far as it was in his power he would be very glad to obey the order of the House if he were permitted to do so.

Mr. Cessna renewed his point of order.

Mr. Roots objected to the morning hour being consumed in buncombe speeches.

Mr. Cox asked the Speaker as to the power of the House to enforce its order on the committee.

The Speaker replied that the Committee of Ways and Means was authorized to report at any time on tax bills. If the committee should, after a reasonable time, refuse to report the bill as ordered, it would be for the House, not for the Chair, to take what course it chose.

After some further discussion to the same effect, the Committee on Banking and Currency was next called.

Mr. Garfield, Chairman of Banking Committee, reported the following bill to punish the unlawful certification of checks by officers of national banks, which, after a short discussion, was passed:—

That any officer, clerk, or agent of any National Banking Association who shall wilfully violate the provisions of an act entitled "An act in reference to certifying checks by National Banks, approved March 3, 1869," shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof in any Circuit or District Court of the United States be fined not more than $5000, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court; provided that nothing in this act contained shall relieve any banking association from any of the penalties prescribed in the act to which this act refers.

Mr. Garfield also reported back the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, with a substitute therefor.

Mr. Cox, a member of the committee, objected that no meeting of the committee had been held to authorize that report.

Mr. Garfield explained that the meeting was held during the ten-minute recess this morning. The substitute was then read, being the Ninety-five Million Currency bill, with the funding and other sections stricken out, the omitted sections being sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12.

The substitute having been read,

Mr. Cox again made the point of order that Mr. Garfield was not authorized to make the report.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order came too late, adding that if it had been persisted in when first made he would have submitted the question to the House.

Mr. Cox appealed from the decision of the Chair, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Randall moved that the House adjourn, and called for the yeas and nays, adding, in an undertone, that they would filibuster on this bill every morning hour from now till the end of the session.

During roll call the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour on Tuesday, the appeal from the decision of the Chair having been withdrawn.

Mr. Upson presented the petition of citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, for the passage of the bill to incorporate the International Society for the Promotion of Immigration.

Mr. Myers presented the petition of the tobacconists of Philadelphia, for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report whether some improved method of taking the yeas and nays cannot be devised and adopted, and he presented a letter from an inventor of a machine for the purpose, Mr. H. M. Springer. The resolution was adopted.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Public Opinion on the Fenian Affair.

MONTREAL, June 9.—A preliminary meeting of influential gentlemen has been held to take steps to afford the people opportunity of expressing their opinions respecting the recent Fenian raids, and providing for the course to be taken by the Government to prevent such occurrences hereafter.

The chair was occupied by Thomas Workman, M. P.

Several speeches were made on the comments of the English press on the raids. The American President's proclamation, and especially the remarks of the London *Daily News* and *Saturday Review* respecting General Lindsay's speech, were condemned.

The action taken by Mr. Thornton in thanking President Grant for his promptness in stopping the raiders was considered disgraceful. Hon. Mr. Morris said that the Canadian government had already stated the case in a strong manner to the imperial government, and intended to send a Cabinet minister to London to represent their views.

Religious Conventions.

TORONTO, June 9.—The annual meetings of the following religious bodies are now being held in this city:—First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada; Wesleyan Methodist Conference; and Methodist (new connection) Conference of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec. Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Galesburg, Illinois, will address the Congregational Union to-night.

FROM THE STATE.

An Informal Republican Convention.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 9.—In the *Independent*, a Republican organ of Montgomery county, appears to-day a call for an informal convention of active Republicans from all the minority counties in the State to assemble at the Girard House, Philadelphia, July 4, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for consultation and co-operation.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 9—Noon.—Consols opened at 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 91; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18¼; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 29.

LONDON, June 9—Noon.—Sperm oil quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝@11d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. California wheat 10s. 4d.@10s 5d.; red Western, 9s.; red winter, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. Flour, 23s. Corn, 30s. 3d.

PARIS, June 9.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 55c.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Petroleum opened quiet.

BREMEN, June 9.—Petroleum opened firm here and at Hamburg yesterday.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Stocks strong. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1864, do., 111⅝; do. 1865 do. 111⅜; do. do. new, 113⅞; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 94; Canton Company, 61¼; Cumberland preferred, 41; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100⅛; Erie, 23½; Reading, 107⅛; Adams Express, 63⅝; Michigan Central, 124⅜; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 140⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅛.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Koecker Divorce Case.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Paxson.

Yesterday afternoon the Koecker divorce case was before Judge Paxson on the argument for a nonsuit. The argument was participated in by Messrs. Cuyler and McElroy, and Northrop and Attorney-General Brewster. The case was held under advisement. During the argument it transpired that Mrs. Koecker had visited Boston, contrary to the wishes of the father, and taken the two children from school and brought them to this city, where they now are, awaiting the result of the present action.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Michael Bird pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Thomas Duffy pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon officer Taylor, of the Eighteenth district, and was sentenced to the County Prison for seven months.

Michael McIntyre, a little boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a number of sheets from Mary W. Bland.

William Martin pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes.

John Reinhart was tried upon the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Ferdinand Roumerman. The prosecutor, who was a fellow-workman with the accused in the sugar refinery of Mr. Kusenberg, at Shippen street wharf, complained that on the 24th of March a dispute occurred between them, which, however, was quieted down. On the night of the 26th they met in a beer saloon and drank together, but immediately after the prisoner seized him and threw him to the floor. They were separated and the prosecutor started to the door, but he was followed and stabbed in the left breast by the prisoner, the wound being of a very serious character, confining him to his room five or six weeks. The case is still on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 9, 1870.

Extreme apathy prevails in financial quarters, and much excitement among the bank interests pending the uncertainty as to the final settlement of the funding question. The gold market is particularly sensitive, and fluctuates up and down with its chances of rejection or adoption. According to the latest advices from Washington its introduction is postponed for a week, so that we are doomed to further suspense and doubt, with all the evil influences inseparable from them, for another week at least. There is really very little reason to believe that this or any other funding bill will be adopted this session, and it is quite as well under the circumstances.

The rates for loans are about the same as heretofore quoted, and the market is decidedly dull.

Gold is quiet but strong, with a slight upward tendency. Sales between 113½ and 113¾, opening and closing at the former.

Government stocks were rather more active, and advanced in sympathy with gold about ¼ per cent.

The stock market was dull, and prices unsettled. City loans were steady, with sales of the new 6s at 100¾.

Reading Railroad was fairly active; sales ranged from 53¾@53 81-100. Pennsylvania sold at 57¾; Camden and Amboy at 119¾; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½@46⅝; Norristown at 85; Minehill at 54½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29¾.

Canal stocks were quiet; sales of Lehigh at 35½@35⅝; 18⅝ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

In Miscellaneous shares the only sales were in Hestonville at 14¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New		100⅛	500 sh Reading R.	.53	81
	c&p	100⅛	100 do.	.53⅛	
$300	do. c&p	100⅛	200 do. Monday	53⅛	
$2000	do.	100⅛	800 do.	.s. 53⅜	
$1000 Pittsbg 5s		75	100 do.	.b5. 53	81
$1000 N Penna 10s	c.	109⅛	500 do.	.s. 53⅜	
$2000 C & Am 6s, 89			500 do.	.b60. 53⅜	
	lots	89⅛	300 do.	.s.b5. 53⅜	
$5000 Amer Gold		118⅝	200 do.	.s. 53	81
$4000 Reading 7s		105⅞	500 do.	.s. 816. 53	69
$3000 N Penna 7s		90¾	47 sh Penna R.	.s. 57⅜	
$1000 Bel. & Del 3m.		84	45 do.	.s. 57⅜	
9 sh Bk of Com'ce		59	134 do.	.s. 57¼	
19 sh Leh Val.	.s.	57⅜	63 do.	.c. 57⅜	
2	do.	57⅜	2 do.	57¼	
200	do.	.s.b60. 57⅜	100 sh O C & A R.R.	46¾	
50 sh Leh N St.		35¾	200 do.	.s.b60. 46⅝	
50 sh Cam & Am R.		119¾	100 do.	.b5. 46½	
25	do.	119¾	100 do.	.b5. 46½	
6 sh Norrist'n	.s.	85	5 sh Cent Trans.	51½	
3 sh Minehill R.		54⅜	200 sh Hestonville.	14¼	
100 sh Ph & E R.		29¾			

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@112¾; do., 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do., 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. do., July, 113⅛@114; do. do., 1867, 114@114¼; do. 1868, 113⅝@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; 6s, 114⅛@114½. Gold, 113⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; do., 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@114; do. 1867, do. 114@114⅛; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅛@113⅜; Silver, 105@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $875@885;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE CASE OF WHITTEMORE.

From the N. Y. World.

The re-election of Whittemore by a heavy majority brings up two questions of very unequal interest. The first and minor question relates to his reception by the House which pronounced him unfit for a seat, and would have expelled him if he had not, like the snake's in St. Patrick's time, "committed suicide to save himself from slaughter." The other and more important question has reference to the fitness of a negro constituency to make a creditable use of the elective franchise.

The mere parliamentary question has no great popular interest. We incline to think that Whittemore will be admitted, and that, on the whole, he ought to be admitted to his seat. His exclusion would set a bad precedent; a precedent all the more dangerous from the fact that he would be rejected by a Congress controlled by his own political party.

We should be sorry to see it established as a principle of parliamentary law that an expelled member can be a second time excluded if he has been re-elected by the voters of his district. There is no conceivable limit to the abuses which might be perpetrated under color of such a principle. It might easily be pushed to such an extent as to make the will of a party majority of the House supreme over the choice of any Congressional constituency, and enable a political faction to maintain itself in power in defiance of the people. If an expelled member's constituents condone his offense, it is safer to give him a new trial, and let his place depend upon his subsequent conduct, than to incur the risk of subordinating the will of the people to the caprice of a partisan majority in the House. It is doubtless a bad thing to have a district represented by an unworthy or an infamous member. But it would be a worse thing to deprive the people of their freedom of choice in the election of their representatives.

We do not recollect any previous instance of the re-election of a member who had been expelled (Whittemore's retirement was equivalent to an expulsion) for a scandalous breach of trust. It is only a negro constituency that could be so wanting in self-respect. But after admitting negroes to the suffrage, we must accept the legitimate consequences of the experiment. All the Congressional constituencies must stand on the same level, and are entitled to the same rights. If a white constituency should return an expelled member, their right to choose their representatives ought to be respected, and until he has committed some new offense, he should be received in deference to his constituents. So far as we are aware, this principle has always been recognized. In the debate on the expulsion of Lyon and Griswold, in 1798, one of the speakers remarked, "In order to get rid of these reproaches, he hoped all parties would unite in expelling these members. If their constituents choose to send them back, he hoped no member would associate with or take notice of them." Which clearly implied that the House had no power to exclude them from their seats if they should be re-elected after expulsion. In the debate on the proposed expulsion of Lyon, the next year, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, one of the ablest members of the body, made remarks which conveyed the same implication. Lyon, whose term had not expired, had been sentenced by a court, and during his imprisonment had been elected for the next Congressional term; and his friends argued that if the people of Vermont chose to have him for their representative nobody had a right to object. Mr. Bayard's reply admitted that his re-election entitled him to his seat for the next term if he should be expelled for the residue of the unexpired term. He said that "the member was not re-elected to the present Congress, nor was any return made of his re-election to the next." A line of remark which clearly implies that a re-election for the same term would operate as a condonation of his offense.

The return of Whittemore, a disgraced member, challenges attention chiefly by its bearing on the fitness of the Southern negroes for the political duties thrust upon them by the reconstruction experiment. The case of Whittemore has more notoriety than that of the other carpet-bag members; but the new Southern representatives are pretty much alike. Whittemore is a conspicuous sample of the whole lot. The First District of South Carolina, from which he is elected, has a greater preponderance of negro voters than any other Congressional district in the South, and therefore furnishes a somewhat more striking illustration of the operation of universal negro suffrage. The experiment must be judged by its fruits; and thus far its fruits justify the opposition made to it by the Democratic party. The experiment must indeed run its course; but it is to be hoped that it will not always produce results so scandalous as have thus far attended it. Relief is to be looked for, for the present generation at least, rather in the political skill with which the negroes are managed than in the progress of their rude apprenticeship. The natural leaders of Southern politics have been so fettered and repressed since the war, that we have not any sufficient data for judging what the negro voters may be brought to do under their guidance and control. That they can be easily influenced by local leaders is proved by the success of Whittemore, who has had no difficulty in getting himself re-elected in spite of the ban put upon him by the Republican leaders at the Federal capital. One discredited man in close intercourse with the negroes secures more of their confidence than the whole Republican party elsewhere. They have all the credulity of ignorance, and can easily be manipulated and practised upon. In the course of a year or two they may fall under the control of a better class of leaders than the interloping Radicals who went South with the army and the Freedmen's Bureau. If it were still an open question whether they should be intrusted with the suffrage, it ought to be decided in the negative. But since they possess the dangerous privilege, political skill must attempt to avert, as far as possible, the mischiefs of the experiment.

At the very worst, the evil will bring some compensations. If the negroes shall continue to elect such scandalous fellows as Whittemore and the other carpet-baggers, the section they represent will have no influence in Congress. In former days the ascendancy of the South in the national councils was out of all proportion to its numbers, owing to the vigor, ability, and character of the Southern representatives. The carpet-baggers are regarded with contempt, and they and their constituents will be alike despised until the Southern whites regain their old political influence. We shall be disappointed if the natural leaders of the South permit themselves to be outdone in the arts by which ignorant voters are controlled. In the greater part of the South, the whites are a majority, and in such districts they can be neither outvoted nor outmanœuvred.

THE TAX BILL AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At last Congress has begun to work earnestly at the different measures relating to taxation, funding the national debt, the currency, and other money questions. One or the other of these questions is up every day and pretty fully discussed. Still they are in such a state of chaos, there is such a wide difference of opinion about them, and the two houses have for the most part such separate and conflicting bills, that we cannot yet see what shape legislation will ultimately take. A great part of the session has been wasted on these measures. There is not time now for any such comprehensive legislation on them as the country needs, and there does not appear to be the statesmanlike ability in Congress for that. We must be contented, therefore, with the best that we can get.

The Funding bill reported by General Schenck from the Committee of Ways and Means differs from the Senate bill, and has been a good deal modified since it was first introduced and went to the committee. It provides for funding a thousand millions of the debt at the uniform rate of four per cent. interest. The new bonds or consols will have thirty years to run, and it is believed by Mr. Schenck that the holders of the five-twenties and capitalists will be willing to exchange their securities or to purchase the new ones at par. It is thought that the difference in interest between the expiring or short-time six per cents. and the new four per cents will find a compensation in the increased value of the thirty-year bonds. Then, with a view to bring them to par value, it is proposed to exempt the new securities from all taxation, and to cease paying interest on the old securities as they become due, unless the holders surrender them to the Government at their par value. It has to be seen how far the holders of the five-twenties will voluntarily change them for the thirty-year bonds. The reduction of one-third the interest makes a great difference. But as the five-twenties fall due the holders of them will be compelled either to take the new four per cents or payment in money for their bonds at par value. This is perfectly fair on the part of the Government, and, indeed, liberal, considering that the bonds, which did not cost over fifty or sixty per cent. in currency, are to be redeemed in gold. It is questionable, however, as was said before, if the bondholders will take the four per cents at par, and in that case there is reason to fear the Government will not be able to find the gold to redeem such a vast amount of securities. Would it not have been better, as the Committee of Ways and Means have gone so far in proposing to reduce the interest, to have adopted the more simple plan of changing the whole debt into consols bearing 3·65 per cent. interest, and to have made them convertible into money and reconvertible at the option of the holder?

Some of the other features of the Funding bill are good enough. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use the gold in his vaults to buy up and cancel the six per cent. debt, and providing for the cancellation of the debt already purchased, are proper provisions. It is doubtful, however, if the clause constituting the Treasury a sort of gigantic bank of deposit is either sound in theory or can be practically carried out. This would make the Treasury Department what it was never intended to be, would complicate its business very much, and would be a doubtful and dangerous experiment. Then, how is it that nothing is said about the national banks being required to take the new four per cent. securities in this bill? It was proposed that these institutions should be compelled to take the new bonds to deposit as security for their circulation. This would absorb three hundred millions of them, at least. Why are the banks thus favored? Have the national bank interests and lobby proved more powerful than the Committee of Ways and Means or than Congress? The whole interest on the securities deposited by the banks is clear profit and a clear gift from the Government; for they get the profits on the currency supplied by the Government, and surely they ought to assist in funding the debt at a lower rate of interest.

The bill reducing taxation, which was fought so desperately by the high tariff men, is one of the best measures of the session. But it has yet to run the gauntlet of the Senate. The reduction is on many articles of prime necessity, and to the estimated amount of about fifty millions a year. There might have been a greater reduction of taxes; for the revenue of the country would have borne that, and a large surplus income only leads to extravagance and corruption; but this is a step in the right direction. There is no time now to remodel at the present session our tax and revenue system, and we may be thankful for the best we can get. Still the whole system is complicated and far too costly. We ought to raise a sufficient income from a few articles of luxury and general consumption, as England does, and this would reduce the army of office-holders and the cost of collection. One of the best propositions that has been made in Congress on financial and currency matters was that of Mr. Randall on Tuesday to issue legal tender notes in place of the national bank currency. This would save eighteen millions in gold a year to the Treasury and give the country a uniform and perfectly reliable circulating medium. But whatever Congress is going to do with regard to these various measures relative to the taxation, finances, and currency of the country should be done at once. While they are pending business is suspended to a great extent. People are unwilling to do anything while the future is uncertain. Let us have some decision soon, so that trade, commerce, and business generally may follow their usual course, and that the people may know what lies before them.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Can anybody tell us what *is* "The Poesque?" Of Poe, *per se*, most of the old habitues of newspaper offices in New York have a very distinct remembrance as an exceedingly seedy, ill-conditioned individual, who wrote, when sober, some genuine poetry, and when drunk a good deal of labored trash. The few real poems are there to speak for themselves; unhealthy and powerful as some poisonous growth, yet giving evidence of a unique, absolute genius, both tempting and impossible for mere talent to counterfeit. Lately, however, he has gone up among the gods of the South. Every new aspirant for literary honors, below Mason and Dixon's line, is now approved or condemned as Poesque or non-Poesque. The new adjective troubles us. If to be Poesque means that these people are out of money, and out at elbows, trying to make their daily bread or morning bitters by scribbling verses or slanders upon men who befriended them, the case is lamentable enough; but if it means that the mob of gentlemen and ladies who write with such alarming ease in the South all design to draw their inspiration from "the scoriac rivers that roll their sulphurous currents down Yaanek," the state of affairs is appalling and must be looked to at once. The Wertherian and Byronic epidemics in our fathers' days were disastrous; but what are we to do if the Southern school girls and boys, instead of going into well-conducted offices or shops, permanently abandon themselves to "the mad pride of intellectuality," or to wandering down ghoul-haunted woodlands with Psyche their soul?

Such a catastrophe really seems imminent. A crop of novelists, poets, and essayists has sprung up in the South since the war thick as mushrooms after a rain. There is, too, a constant boastful attempt to parade and thrust them *en masse* upon our notice. The latest compilation contains two hundred and forty writers, all living, and with the great majority of them Poe's poems seem actually to have constituted the sole literature with which they were acquainted. The compilation is worth attention, as it gives very fairly an insight into the present intellectual condition of the South as developed in literature. The editor indulges, from preface to finis, in a perpetual cackle of delight. He marshals his host, from Mrs. Southworth to the callow fledgling who has chirped feebly once or twice in the county newspaper, as the immortals at whose coming the ancient masters, Greek as well as English, will hasten to yield their long-held thrones. When we know that this Mrs. Southworth and the author of St. Elmo (as the "De Stael of America") lead this troop, we can have a very fair conception of their rank and quality.

There is something pitiable to us in all this. We cannot laugh at the proud display of "keen satires written by young ladies as graduating odes," at the wild confusion of "scintillating gleams—zephyrs freighted with perfume—horror-glares—magnolia blooms—the tragedies about Greek maidens, Scandinavian gods, or Aztec prophets," that rush pell-mell out of the brains of this people when the first outlet of pen and ink is given them. If now and then a glimpse of plain natural feeling appears, the editor hastens to apologize for the homeliness, and turns us to some author "intensely Southern;" by which he means, he tells us, "abounding in uncontrolled emotion, clothed in tropical drapery." What can be done with these people? Is it worth while to sit down and reason with them? to tell them that vague gaspings for thought, without definite thought in the brain, and the utterance instead of a weak dribble of flamboyant adjectives, is not literature? Can they understand that "never to have spent more than two hours in writing the longest effort of his muse" does not "speak volumes for the genius of Mr. Flash," but accounts for the effusions so worthy of his name. Are Bombast and Gush ineradicable in their nature? When, in the language of one of themselves, "the amber-hued Falernian of truth and the aromatic Tokay of passion are set before them," must they always choose the Tokay?

We chose to be more hopeful about our Southern brethren, and to reject this book, and in fact any recent offering they have made to literature, as a fair sign of their intellectual status. Surely the experience of the last ten years has taught them sterner and nobler lessons than this mawkish sentimentality. During the war their actions proved them to be brave men and resolute, long-enduring women. "They learned in suffering," says our editor, "what they here teach in song." Suffering such as theirs ordinarily teaches very little song, but a large amount of sound common sense; and however much their literature may belie them, we believe they learned the lesson. "It was Ares who led them to Athens," says their eulogist, explaining the sudden appearance of Southern writers after the war. Heaven forbid that the dragon's teeth should yield another such crop! But the truth is, we believe that the books which have inundated us are no exposition of Southern thought or feeling, but so many attempts to make money. The first mode of money-making to which an educated person turns when thrown on his own resources is almost invariably authorship. They would shrink from attempting to make a table or a chair, yet they go to work boldly at novel, essay, or poem, without materials, tools, or knowledge of even the rudiments of art. Our Southern friends, we trust, as more ways of earning a livelihood open to them, will seek their mistake; and then, when time has made real their new and broader views of life, we may hope for a literature from them that will be as genuine and strong an exponent of their condition as these crude efforts are frothy and worthless.

BROTHERS OF THE MYSTIC TIE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York commenced its annual session in this city on Tuesday, and will probably adjourn on Saturday. It is composed of several hundreds of delegates from the various lodges throughout the State, among whom are many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the interior. Yesterday was laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple to be erected at the corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The occasion has called together a large assemblage of Masons from various parts of the country, and the public display promises to exceed anything of the kind witnessed in this city for many years past, several thousand visitors from abroad being in attendance.

During the past twenty-five years the Masonic fraternity in the United States has increased in strength and influence very rapidly, and it is now the most powerful and numerous secret order among us. It can boast of at least 500,000 members. After the abduction of Morgan in 1827 the Order fell into disrepute in the Northern States, and most of the lodges were discontinued for nearly ten years, until the political excitement caused by that event had died away. It was not till about 1840 that Freemasonry began to revive, but since then it has steadily prospered, until now it extends into every county and into the great majority of towns in the State.

Freemasonry flourishes very extensively in other countries as well as our own. There is no part of the civilized world into which it has not been introduced. In Europe it is patronized by most of the governments, and several ruling sovereigns and many of the nobility are members of the order. There was a time when, in some of the States, it was prohibited, from an apprehension that it might be made an agency of political mischief; but we believe that the Pope is now the only ruler who openly denounces it. Several years ago he issued a bull against the order, threatening excommunication of all Catholics who joined it, the practical result of which is said to have been that the Roman communion lost more than the Freemasons. Quite recently the order in the German States has taken decided action against the Pontiff. We are told that the Grand Lodge "The Sun," at Bayreuth, has sent an open letter to all the other lodges urging them to keep a watchful eye upon the Vatican, and denouncing the recent Papal Syllabus as an assault upon the moral and spiritual development of the age.

There are various traditions as to the origin of Freemasonry, the one most generally accepted among the Order being that it was founded by King Solomon at the building of the Temple. Some writers trace striking analogies between it and the cabala of the Egyptian priesthood, the Eleusinian mysteries, and the Essenes; but the best authenticated tradition is that the Order was founded by the roving architects and masons who went about Europe during the Middle Ages, building Gothic cathedrals, monasteries, bridges, and other great works. These subsequently merged into guilds, which finally dropped the operative, and took on what is now known as "speculative" masonry. This was the foundation of modern Freemasonry, and upon it the work and traditions of the Order, as they exist to-day, have been constructed.

It is a great fallacy to suppose that there is any political or sectarian purpose sought to be accomplished by the order, or that there is any unlawful bond of protection to criminals who belong to it. It is simply a moral, social, and charitable institution, which has prospered because it responds to the natural instinct of brotherhood, and because it is the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in an unpretending manner.

THE WASHINGTON ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Matthew G. Emery has just been elected Mayor of Washington by about 3000 majority over Sayles J. Bowen. Mr. Emery is a Republican, but opposed to the administration of General Grant; while Mr. Bowen is a Republican and the present Mayor, and a warm personal and political friend of the President.

The canvass has developed many points of a peculiar and instructive character. The Democrats early placed a candidate in the field; but, when the division in the Republican ranks had assumed serious proportions, they wisely withdrew their candidate and rallied to the support of Emery and installed him as their accredited leader.

The colored voters held the power to determine the result, and a desperate effort was now commenced to secure their support. Under the lead of Emery the Democrats consented to the nomination of a liberal sprinkling of respectable colored men for aldermen and Common Councilmen. They made some very wry faces, but agreed to swallow the Emery concoction.

The administration put forth its utmost exertions to secure the triumph of Bowen. The President took a special interest in his success, for Bowen had figured actively and played a conspicuous part in the matter of the purchase of the famous house which had been given to General Grant by his admirers. The emissaries of the administration and the attaches of the Executive Mansion perambulated the departments, and gave the clerks to understand that they were expected to vote for Bowen, and that any delinquency in this crisis would be visited with sore displeasure by the leaders of the Republican party at the capital.

But all was in vain. The negroes turned the scale. And the result is, Emery, Republican bolter, in the Mayor's chair, and six colored men in the Common Council chamber!

If the Democratic party of the Union are not given over to hardness of heart and blindness of mind, they will discover in this Washington election the sign whereby they are to conquer in the next Presidential contest. They must divide the negro vote of the South, and thereby carry four-fifths of the States below the Potomac and the Ohio. The electoral votes of these States, added to those which the party may reasonably hope to obtain in the North, will give them the victory.

The hour is at hand, but where is the man?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City and County of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 10 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 28 tuthstu3m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & BULLES, Agents,
9 6 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 23 BROADWAY, New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

KEYSTONE PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

Distilled from the Grain
BY
T. J. MARTIN & CO.,
KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.
STORE,
No. 150 North FRONT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:—

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principle of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

And can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and of any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1·50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity and its pleasant and agreeable flavor render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky submitted to me for analysis I find to be *pure* and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H. BRUCKNER,
Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [6 2 ths 1m

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N.W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

GLASS.

205 **GLASS.** 207

BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
Manufacturer of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS,
FRENCH LOOKING-GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH SKY-LIGHT GLASS.

Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
FRENCH PLATE GLASS COMPANIES,
I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.

For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] N. FOURTH Street. 211

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31t A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 31tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to Sharpe & Thomson,
IRON FOUNDER,
STOVES, TINNED, ENAMELLED, and HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FOUNDRY, South SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets, Philadelphia. 1 27 wfm6t

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
12 8 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——— June
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 11, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 11.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 682 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
JUNE, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street.
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, June 11, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11½

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER,

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A convention of delegates from thirty-three fire companies of this city was held at the hall of the Mechanic Engine Company, Fifteenth and Brown streets, last evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for tendering a suitable reception to the Mechanic and Hope Engine Companies of New Orleans, which will visit this city on the 30th.

—At a meeting of the Police Committee of Councils, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. Hubn presiding, a plan for the proposed new public baths was submitted and approved of. This plan represents the building to be of frame, 48 feet 2 inches by 38 feet 2 inches, 10 feet high from floor to plate; and above the plate to roof lattice work to admit air; the tank, or bathing tub, 20 by 30 feet. The specifications call for the tank floor to be of joists, 7 inches sound timber; the sides of tank, 1½ inch plank, put in upright, with inch openings.

—Yesterday, at Logan Square, the annual review of the Police force took place. About six hundred men were in line, and the evolutions were executed in the presence of the Mayor, Committee of Police and members of Councils, and a number of invited guests, including Chief Justice Chase, who closely watched the manœuvres of the force and Chief Mulholland.

—The Democratic City Executive Committee, on Tuesday, nominated the following gentlemen to preside over the various conventions, in accordance with the new rules:—

Register of Wills.—Thomas A. Fahey, Eleventh ward.

Receiver of Taxes.—E. G. Woodward, First ward.

City Commissioner.—James McGuffin, Tenth ward.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.—S. Gross Fry, Fifteenth ward.

Judicial.—Isaac Leech, Twenty-seventh ward.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113¼.

—In neither house of Congress has any proposition been made to remove or close the Mint in this city.

—Spotted Tail starts for home to-day. Red Cloud will remain in the capital for a week or ten days longer.

—It is feared in Minnesota that the course of the Dominion Government toward Riehl will involve the whole Northwestern frontier in war.

—A railroad accident occurred near Rutland, Vermont, on Tuesday night, by which three persons were killed and upward of twelve wounded.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, on Mr. Ferry's memorial, an exciting debate followed, and finally the subject was referred to a special committee of seven, Mr. Nye being chairman. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed, and the Apportionment bill taken up, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Garfield's $95,000,000 bill came up, and various amendments were offered. Finally, the question being on the third reading of the bill, a motion to adjourn prevailed—yeas 79, nays 75. This virtually kills the bill by placing it at the foot of all the bills upon the Speaker's table.

Foreign Affairs.

—Large quantities of arms and ammunition concealed by Fenians have been seized in and around Cork.

—Many Italian refugees, while preparing to cross into Italy with arms, have been arrested by the Swiss Government.

—Diligent inquiry in London and on the Continent shows all the reports relative to the slaughter or banishment of Roumanian Jews to be baseless.

—An address has been presented to the Pope by the opponents of the infallibility dogma, complaining of the manner in which debate on the preamble was shut off.

—Mazzini's connection with the Italian insurrectionary movement on the Swiss frontier is said to be conclusively proved, and his surrender or expulsion will be demanded of Switzerland.

—A serious accident occurred at the Alhambra music hall, in London, on Tuesday night, a portion of the stage giving way and precipitating a number of ballet girls into the space beneath. Eleven were badly injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

City Trusts.

A meeting of the Board of City Trusts was held yesterday afternoon, William Welsh, Esq., presiding. The Committee on Wills Hospital was authorized to receive a legacy of $800, bequeathed by Sarah Phipps, and also if approved by the Solicitor of the Trust to hand over to the Union Benevolent Association the income of certain minor bequests for fuel, soup, and bread, the Association being required to make a specific report each year of their distribution. Messrs. William Welsh and J. L. Claghorn were authorized to act on behalf of the City Trusts at a meeting of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, to be held on the 20th inst., with reference to leasing the property of the company to the Reading Railroad. The Trust is largely interested in the first-mortgage bonds and the common stock of the Navigation Company. The bid of Benjamin Ketchum for the construction of eight new three-story brick dwellings on the property of the Girard Estate, at Sixth and Brown streets, was accepted. The buildings will be erected immediately. Authority was given to lease 25 feet of additional ground to the Wyoming Public School, at Fifth and Brown streets, when authority is obtained from the proper court. It was ordered that a slate or flag pavement be laid in front of the Girard Bank; and also that application be made to court to sell building lots in Girardville in fee; leases for five years of such property being found to hinder permanent improvements, and thus preventing respectable people from settling in that town. The President and other officers of the College gave most favorable reports of the excursion to the coal mines as an aid in improving the discipline and quickening the minds of the pupils.

PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

The State Medical Society met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The report of the Committee on Charters was taken up. The report shows that the committee had failed in their efforts to procure a suitable charter from the Supreme Court, and asks that the committee be discharged.

Dr. Gallagher moved to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to obtain a charter from the State Legislature. Lost.

On motion of Dr. W. L. Atlee, the charter, as prepared by the committee for the consideration of the Supreme Court, was adopted as the constitution of the society, to supersede the old constitution.

On motion of Dr. Hiram Corson, the order of business was suspended to admit the report of the Board of Censors in the case of the appeal of Dr. Halberstadt, of Schuylkill county, who was suspended from the County Society in July, 1868.

The report of the Censors was read by Dr. Turnbull, and, after considerable debate, was finally approved by the society. This report reinstates Dr. Halberstadt to membership in the Schuylkill County Medical Society.

Professor William H. Gobrecht, of the Medical College of Cincinnati, was invited to a seat on the floor of this Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Naturalization Treaty Between the United States and England—Letter of President Grant.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The President's Letter.

To the Senate of the United States:—

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to the Senate for consideration, with a view to its ratification, a convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to naturalization, signed in London on the 13th instant.

The convention is substantially the same as the protocol on the subject signed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley, on the 9th of October, 1868, and approved by the Senate on the 13th of April, 1869. If the instrument should go into effect it will relieve the parties from a grievance which has hitherto been a cause of frequent annoyance, and sometimes of dangerous irritation. A copy of Mr. Motley's despatch on the subject, and of the act of the Parliament of May 12, 1870, are also transmitted. U. S. GRANT.

The President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, and of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to her Britannic Majesty, and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde, of Hindom, a peer of the United Kingdom, a member of Her Britannic Majesty's most honorable Order of the Garter, knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Article 1. Citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to the law within the British dominions as subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of article two, be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States. Reciprocally, British subjects who have become or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of article first, be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Article 2. Such citizens of the United States, as aforesaid, who have become and are naturalized citizens within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratification of the present convention. Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized citizens within the United States shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and to resume their British nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the 15th day of May, 1870. The manner in which the renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries.

Article 3. If any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on his own application and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not in that case claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any British subject, as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should remove his residence within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty's government, may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, readmit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not claim him as as citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Article 4. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals. Done at London the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1870.

[L. S.] JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.
CLARENDON, W. P.

POLITICAL.

—Ohio papers now deny that Ben. Wade is a candidate against General Garfield for the nomination for Congress, and say that he has no further aspirations for public life.

—Colonel Ballie Peyton announces to his friends that he is willing to run once more for Congress as a Democratic candidate in the Nashville (Tenn.) District.

—The members of the Bar of West Tennessee have called a State Convention in Nashville, June 11, to nominate Judges for the Supreme Court of the State. The election occurs in August.

—A school mistress in Galesburg, Ill., endeavoring to beat some sense into the head of a pupil, knocked out what little there was there originally, and he is now insane.

—The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has made an appeal for aid for the Saguenay sufferers by the late disastrous fire, saying that 655 families, making 4585 souls, have lost their houses, barns, furniture, clothes, agricultural implements, animals, etc., not even saving the grain sown in the earth.

—James Waters Zacharie, the oldest merchant in New Orleans, died on Wednesday last. He has been a leading merchant there, and the *Picayune* says that in every measure proposed for the advancement of the trade and prosperity of New Orleans he was conspicuous for his energetic support.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON SETS	2·00
SUN SETS	7·30	HIGH WATER	10·24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	v. B	May 24
Dacian	Glasgow	New York		May 25
C. of Washton	Liverpool	New York		May 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York		May 27
America	Havre	New York		May 28
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York		May 28
Deutschl'nd	Southampton	New York		May 31
Calabria	Liverpool	New York		May 31
Malta	Liverpool	New York	v B	May 31
Teutonia	Havre	New York		May 31

FOR EUROPE.

Abyssinia	New York	Liverpool	June 9
Hanover	New York	Bremen	June 9
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	June 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 11
Parana	New York	London	June 11
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 11
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	June 11
France	New York	Liverpool	June 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 15
America	New York	Bremen	June 16
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 10
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 11
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	June 11
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 14
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr M. R. Samson, Samson, Galveston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, Portsmouth, N. H., Souder & Adams.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, Bridgeton, N.J., Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 9.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Wm. Carlisle and Chas. Kreamer, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Dodge Mills No. 2, Nannie and Maggie, and Chas. Hibbart, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark, N. J.
Tiger, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del.
J. Stickney, with coal, for Wilmington.
B. C. Bowman, with lumber, for New York.
Queen, with bark to Williams.
Two Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for N. York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 8.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Lady Loretta, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. J. Taylor, Ann McCaffrey, Harvest Queen, Tom, Ada Virginia, D. W. C. Stevens, J. J. Crittenden, A. C. Conde, and National, all with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 8.—The bark Chief went to sea yesterday. Ships Astronom and Royal Charlie still in the bay. At the Breakwater, ship British America, bark Aukathor, brig Hattie, and 43 schooners.

Wind S.SW. Thermometer, 78.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Salem 6th instant.

Steamer Rattlesnake, from an eastern port, at Georgetown, D. C., 6th inst.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 7th inst.

Bark Gussie Trueman, Anderson, sailed from Cardenas 30th ult., for north of Hatteras.

Brig Home, Phillips, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 14th ult., via Trinidad.

Brig Florence J. Henderson, Henderson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th instant.

Brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 5th inst.

Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 6th inst.

Schrs Robin Hood, hence for Bridgeport, and Cloud, Seaman, from Trenton for Bridgeport, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

Schr Charley Woolsey, Parker, hence for Port Morris, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

Schr Chas. E. Smith, Hanson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.

Schrs S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, hence for Boston, and White Swan, Collins, hence for Calais, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 5th inst.

Schrs H. E. Sampson, Blake, hence for Portland; Thos. Clyde, Cain, do. for Weymouth; G. S. Adams, Baker, do. for Boston; and M. Reinhart, Hand, from Georgetown, D. C., for do., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 6th inst.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, for Jersey City, sailed from Georgetown, D. C., 7th inst.

Schr Lebannah, Delay, sailed from Newport 6th inst., for Philadelphia or New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received that the light which was exhibited from Fort George, Honduras, is now hoisted on the flagstaff at the Custom House.

Also, that the shoal off Robinson Point now extends nearly half a mile to the northward of the point.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1870.

Notice is given that the engine attached to the fog signal at Beaver Tail Lighthouse was disabled about 7 o'clock on Friday morning. Repairs will be made as soon as possible, and in the meantime the trumpet will not be sounded. Notice will be given when the repairs are completed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S

New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$900,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$816,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
90,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
95,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	83,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 258 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—	
	Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
	Cash in Drawer	972·26
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 26m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson,

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Asst. Sec'y. See other

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	33,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ANDES

Insurance Company,

CINCINNATI.

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.

Robert Buchanan,	H. A. V. Post,
Joseph C. Butler,	Robert Mitchell,
A. D. Bullock,	Augustus Wessel,
Samuel M. Murphy,	Alexander Long,
Alfred Gaither,	C. W. Moulton.

J. B. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,

AGENTS,

No. 300 WALNUT Street,

6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE L. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.

3 55

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Regulate the Repairing of Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That it shall be unlawful after the passage of this ordinance for the Department of Highways to enter into contract for the repairing of any street; but all repairing of streets shall hereafter be done under the supervision of the Department of Highways by the Supervisors of the district in which said repairing is done.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
3 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

A. C. SMITH & CO.

TIN, COPPER, AND IRON ROOFERS,

No. 1624 SOUTH Street and No. 921 RIDGE Avenue, Patentees of the SPIRAL EXPANSIVE CONDUCTOR SPOUT. This spout has by a two years' trial proved to be a success, having put up some 500 stacks, every one of which has given entire satisfaction. It is a spiral coil, thus dispensing with the upright seam, which invariably breaks first in the spout. We guarantee it to be firm, more durable, to bear more freezing, and cost less than any other good spout. Roofing and Guttering at reasonable prices. Old Roofs Repaired and Painted. [5 21 1m

PATENT PREPARED ASPHALTIC ROOFING—Patented May, 1870. This Felt is already coated for immediate use. Has a stony surface, which renders it uninflammable.

Will stand hot climates.

MERCHANT & CO., Importers,
5 13 1m Nos. 417 and 419 MINOR Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF ENGLISH OPERA.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 9, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT Tendered to MR. HENRY DRAYTON By MRS. C. R. BERNARD.

LA TRAVIATA.

FRIDAY EVENING—Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.

LURLINE.

SATURDAY—Commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND OPERATIC MATINEE, MARTHA.

Box sheets now open at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 6 9

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 9, TENTH NIGHT of the World-renowned Comedian, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE, in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.

RIP VAN WINKLE..... JOSEPH JEFFERSON

MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK the original, world-renowned BRYANT'S MINSTREL, BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, FROM BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, NEW YORK, Under the immediate direction and personal supervision of the eminent Comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT, MR. DAN BRYANT, who will positively appear every evening in his inimitable performances. 6 7 5t

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

JOHN STETSON.....Lessee and Manager.

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT STAR TROUPE.

Minstrelsy, Ballet, Farce, and Burlesque.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, First Grand Test Drill of Company A, 4th Regiment, N. G. P. Champions of Pennsylvania, preparatory to their Grand Champion Drill with the Montgomery Light Guards of Boston. 6 6 6

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.

Admission free. 1 18tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

HEREAFTER, when Philadelphians grow restive under the sneers of flippant New York journalists, they will find an unfailing source of consolation in the fact that this city, in addition to her many other claims to the gratitude of mankind, has founded a new school of oratory. If any man doubts this assertion, let him read the extraordinary speech delivered by the President of the State Medical Society, William W. Wallace, yesterday, and compare it with the speeches that have been made from time to time by our gifted genius Richard Vaux. The illustrious example of our worthy ex-Mayor is at last exerting its just degree of influence upon speechifying mankind. In Wallace a disciple after his own heart has been developed, and with two such shining lights of the new school casting their radiance over a darkened world, the happy period must be near at hand when the charms of grandiloquence will be universally recognized, and the absence of clear meaning and common sense be considered the crowning triumph of oratorical effort. The speech of the head-centre of the M. D.'s sparkles with gems of expression from its very commencement. In the first sentence he calls this Commonwealth "the republican kingdom of Pennsylvania," thus displaying brilliancy and originality in his reference to a topic which in common hands could have obtained only commonplace treatment. "Republican kingdom" is such an admirable and significant phrase that we shall not be surprised to hear of the death of some of our jog-trot lawyers who imamine that they know how to talk, from the envy and mortification caused by its invention by a member of the medical profession. The dictionaries tell us of governments that have been in turn republics and kingdoms, but it was reserved for the Doctor to claim for this State the proud honor of being both at the same time.

From the style of the opening remarks the intelligent physicians who constituted the main portion of the audience must have naturally anticipated a rich treat. Nor were they disappointed. Devoting but a few minutes to topics which appertain strictly to the medical profession, the orator speedily launched into a discussion of the irrepressible woman and negro questions. With soul in arms and eager for the fray, he turned his irresistible oratorical batteries upon the petticoated prescriptionists. In the course of his remarks he demonstrated clearly, first, that woman was a great institution; second, that she couldn't practise medicine in country districts in bad weather; third, that it was too much for male-doctor nature to do up the drudgery of the profession amid snows and storms, and then to give place to female rivals "when nature is smiling with the sunlight and the stirred leaves throw their playful shadows on roads so smooth that your carriage runs with less vibration than a rail car;" fourth, that woman was not able to cope with the great "crises in medicine and surgery" even when the sun did shine and the roads were smooth; fifth, if woman ever did surmount the insuperable difficulties already stated, it would only be after the "nature of the female mind and affections" were changed, and if the community was subjected to the influence of a full stock of hardened female doctors, they would in time "become the teachers, the exemplars, the exponents of their sex, and, in such case, they must and will assimilate the whole to themselves."

Each of these arguments is very powerful, but the last is so conclusive that the Women's Medical College may as well shut up shop. The theory it propounds is so well sustained by indisputable facts that the world can no longer tolerate the creation of a new batch of female emissaries of mischief. It is well known, for instance, that all the intimate acquaintances of distinguished male surgeons imbibe from them an irresistible desire to cut off legs and arms or to plunge daggers into the bodies of their associates, and the free use of the bowie-knife is distinctly traceable to the dangerous instincts developed by familiar association with medical students. On the other hand, all the ladies who have been attended by female physicians during the last ten or twelve years have lost the natural graces of their sex, and in the course of events their faces will soon be covered with beards.

The negro fared but little better under the scalpel of Dr. Wallace. Since he has thicker lips, a thicker cranium, a smaller brain, a broader foot, and "a longer ulna" than the white man, how dare he presume to vote or practise medicine?

As a final extinguisher of female and African pretensions, the Doctor got off this exquisite sentence:—

"Does not Revelation, elaborated by a great mind, teach us that heaven itself, disturbed by passion, could only be restored to peace by hurling from its battlements the bright son of the morning and one-third of the innumerable company of angels into the gulf whose portals are guarded by Sin and Death?"

Rash and daring mortals of the feminine and Ethiopian persuasion, behold in this climax the prophetic record of your doom if you will persist in your insane efforts to invade the sacred domain which Dr. Wallace guards so jealously! Behold and tremble! He is at once a flaming torch and a flaming sword of the medical Eden. Beware how you approach it!

THE SCARCITY OF SEAMEN IN THE NAVY.

THE Secretary of the Navy has on several occasions called attention to the scarcity of seamen who are willing to enlist in the naval service, and he has instituted several measures of reform with a view of making the navy popular with the sailors. The difficulty in procuring men for our national vessels still continues, however, and we are informed that owing to the impossibility of procuring seamen it has been found necessary to curtail the practice squadron, and that only one vessel will be sent out this summer. The yearly practice cruise is a most important portion of the education of the midshipmen, who, in these days of steam, especially require the kind of instruction given on a cruise under canvas, if the old-fashioned art of seamanship is not to be forgotten altogether in the navy. The curtailment of the practice squadron is therefore a matter for regret, but the reason for this curtailment suggests an evil of the first magnitude, that will seriously impair the efficiency of the navy if something is not done to remedy it. In time of peace service on board of a man of war ought to be comparatively easy and pleasant, and it would certainly seem likely that seamen would prefer it to the rough and laborious duty of the merchant service unless there were very strong reasons to the contrary. It is pertinent, therefore, to suggest that the discipline on board of our national men-of-war may not be suited to the ideas and dispositions of the American seamen of the present day. When men are once enlisted and placed on board of a naval vessel they are pretty much at the mercy of their officers, but after their time has expired they are their own masters, and if they have been made the victims of harshness and tyranny they will scarcely place themselves in the same predicament again, of they can help it. The navy is exceedingly conservative in its ideas, and a majority of the officers cling with fondness to old ideas of discipline that are unworthy of a civilized age and country, and that ought to have been abolished long ago. It is true that Congress has done much for the protection of naval seamen by prescribing a merciful code of regulations with regard to the punishment of offenders, but it has been repeatedly shown that this code is not at all times respected by the officers, and that they often exercise their discretion in punishing men for real or imaginary offenses in ways that are at once tyrannical and illegal. Several officers have been convicted recently of thus violating the law, but the punishments awarded to them have not been at all in proportion to their offenses, or of such a character as to assure enlisted men that their rights will be respected in the future. In case of a foreign war the want of an efficient body of seamen trained in the art of naval seamanship and gunnery will be severely felt; and if the efficiency of this branch of the military service is to be maintained, some measures must be adopted to make good men esteem it a privilege to enter the navy, and to make their homes on board of the national vessels. Of officers we have enough and to spare, and it is time that something was done to increase the efficiency of the actual working and fighting force.

VERY MANY of our citizens have heard with profound regret of the total destruction of the Episcopal mission buildings at the Santee Indian Agency by a tornado on the 2d inst. These buildings, which included a beautiful little church, had just been completed at considerable expense, and under a pressure of difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable. It was therefore a great blow to those interested in the work of the mission for them all to be swept away in a moment, and the calamity is so much the greater as it can scarcely fail to produce an unfavorable impression on the Indians, and to greatly delay the labor of those who are endeavoring to civilize and Christianize them. The Santee mission was largely supported by contributions from Philadelphia, and the friends of the Indians in this city pointed with just pride to the practical results it had achieved as evidences that the law of force was not the only influence the savages could be made to respect, and as demonstrating that our Indian problem could be solved on Christian principles. The success of the mission, indeed, seems to have been greater than the most sanguine expected, and in its present misfortune it appeals in the strongest manner to the sympathy of those who have the means to aid in repairing the losses it has sustained. We therefore hope that not only the Episcopalians of Philadelphia, but all who care for the welfare of the red men, will extend liberal assistance towards the erection of new buildings.

YESTERDAY the Committee on Police of Councils adopted a plan for a public bath-house which appears to combine all the essentials of such a structure in an eminently satisfactory manner. The plan is based upon the bath-houses that have been used in Boston with excellent effect for several seasons, and it ought to be possible to put up a number of structures in accordance with it at a comparatively small expense. The work of getting the public baths into operation might be pushed forward as fast as possible now. The warm weather has fairly set in, and an immense portion of the population will welcome the opportunity of indulging in a daily bath with feelings of gratitude. As a mere sanitary measure, the erection of a number of bathing establishments is of the first importance in a great city like this; and threatened as we are with a pestilential disease that appears to have its origin in filth, it is a public necessity that the baths should be provided as soon as possible. The matter will be brought up in Councils this afternoon, and we hope that the plans submitted by Mr. H. Huhn will be approved at once, so that the work of constructing the bathing-houses may be commenced at once. In this connection it would be well to thank Mr. Huhn for his untiring energy and devotion in pressing to a successful issue the erection of these public baths.

"THE GRAND ARMY."—A new weekly paper with the above title has been started at Scranton, Pa., as the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic. The enterprise has the sanction of the department commanders, and it will be at once the official organ and the earnest advocate of the interests of the organization. The first number presents a very attractive appearance, and it is filled with interesting reading matter on subjects connected with the events of the day and the fraternal, charitable, and loyal purposes for which the Grand Army of the Republic was organized. The publisher is J. A. Scranton, to whom all articles and contributions should be addressed.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The following table shows how the $25,000,000 in bank circulation provided for in Mr. Garfield's pending bill would be distributed, on the basis of the population, under existing laws:—

Virginia	$1,845,732	South Carolina	$1,301,352
West Virginia	479,622	Alabama	1,277,100
Illinois	2,036,136	Oregon	637,260
Michigan	894,486	Texas	681,292
Wisconsin	1,068,378	Arkansas	468,528
Iowa	758,262	Utah	400,764
Kansas	111,198	California	716,516
Missouri	1,618,692	Florida	166,033
Kentucky	106,000	Dakotah	4,644
Tennessee	187,752	New Mexico	8,533
Louisiana	1,819,932	Wash. Territory	1,290
Mississippi	905,580	Delaware	80,441
Nebraska	312,187	Ohio	2,242,357
Georgia	1,690,326	Indiana	215,153
North Carolina	1,297,985		

The Comptroller of the Currency has made a long examination of Mr. Garfield's bill, as well as estimates of the tax and interest accounts of the Government with the banks, and concludes by saying that, under this proposed measure, Government would pay $475,000 interest in gold, annually, on the four and one-half per cent. bonds required to secure the proposed $95,000,000 of circulation; and the receipts from taxes on circulation would be reduced $1,500,000, in currency, annually, when the four and a half per cent. bonds should be deposited to secure the existing $300,000,000 of circulation. At the same time there would be saved by the exchange of gold-bearing bonds $4,362,921 in gold annually in the difference of interest which would be paid, and by the proposed retirement of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, the $1,365,000 currency interest now paid thereon would be saved annually, and the receipts of the Government on circulation, capital deposits, and net earnings would be increased $1,608,333 in currency annually, making altogether an annual net gain to the Government of $1,085,352. He further shows that in 1861 there were 1603 State banks, with capital of $430,702,913, and a total circulation of $202,175,167; while on the 1st of last October there were 1620 national banks, with a capital of $432,163,611, and a circulation of $299,789,895. He finally shows that under a provision scaling down Eastern banks so as to get $25,000,000 for redistribution, Massachusetts would lose $11,182,045; New York, $9,140,955; Rhode Island, $2,397,974; Connecticut, $2,169,056, and Maryland, $110,000.

VERY AFFECTING.—The members of the Western Associated Press last week made a visit *en masse* to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Jenkins was among the number, and as he has done so much for the outside world, it was but natural that he should indulge himself in a slight effort in behalf of his own craft. And this is the style in which he did it:—"The editorial room with its multiplicity of cares and labor was left behind; the stern, hard lines chiselled by the rigid discipline of journalism relaxed, a new light beamed from the eye, the over-strained bow was unstrung, and the leading journalists of the West were as a party of merry, careless, happy schoolboys, granted a vacation after a long and tedious session."

Incidentals.

—The first numbers of a new Journal, the *Shakespeare Museum*, has just been published by Max Moltke, in Leipsic, devoted entirely to Shakespearean literature and criticism. Herr Moltke is well known as a translator of Shakespeare into German, and a superior scholar. The *Shakespeare Museum* is to appear at irregular intervals, at the will of the editor; but the day of publication will always be the anniversary of some important epoch in Shakespeare's own life, or of the birth or death of some one of his famous students or disciples. The second number appeared on May 9, the day of Schiller's death; the third on May 31, that of Tieck's birth. If this notion is more fanciful than business-like, the contents of the first numbers are at least very instructive.

—Mr. Matthew Arnold's peculiarly graceful and finished style will find a large circle of readers for any new book he publishes. His "St. Paul and Protestantism" (London: Smith, Elder & Co.), contains a eulogy on the Church of England as the friend and stronghold of Christian liberty, in which he displays an arrogant incapacity to understand dissenters; and a curious attempt to show that the Apostle Paul has hitherto been the most misrepresented of men; that his system of belief has never been properly expounded; that to him "the resurrection" meant a moral change, and that modern theologians who claim Paul as master commonly ascribe to him ideas which are the product of a later age. This essay is very interesting, although much less of it than the author seems to suppose, will be new to students who have followed the discussions to which Baur's "Paulus" has given occasion of late years in Germany.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ 818 and 820 CHESNUT ST.

WHITE

VESTS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

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No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,

100 PIANOS,

new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.,' and other PIANOS

ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

world-renowned,

ONLY AT GOULD'S. 55 thstu 2mrp

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in these dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1918 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH hold a Fair and Festival, at the Lecture-room of their Church, LOCUST Street, below Broad, for the benefit of the Murray Fund, opening on

TUESDAY EVENING, June 7,

at 6 o'clock, and continuing from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, 8th, 9th, and 10th instants.

A great variety of fancy and useful articles will be offered for sale, with an abundance of

STRAWBERRIES, ICE CREAM, AND OTHER REFRESHMENTS.

Season tickets, 25 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. 6 4 6t

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL, FAIR, AND PROMENADE CONCERT, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, June 8, 9, and 10, by the Ladies of Beth-Eden Church. First Regiment Band every evening.

Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at S. C. Shinn's Drug Store, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets and at the Hall. 6 3 6t

☞ STRAWBERRY AND FLORAL FESTIVAL of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY connected with the ZION P. E. CHURCH, at Athletic Hall, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 10. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door. Music in attendance. 6 8 2t*

☞ ARTISTS' FUND GALLERIES (Opposite U. S. Mint).

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

with a collection of Paintings by

T. BUCHANAN READ,

and other American Artists, from private Galleries.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Poem recited at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., by

MR. J. B. ROBERTS

Admission.....25 cents

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1870.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,

6 9 6t Treasurer.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,

5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF the Third division of the Ninth ward.

The undersigned Union Republican voters, residing in the Third division of the Ninth ward, being present at the opening of the Board of Registering Officers of the division on the afternoon of the 7th instant, did then and there request of the proper officers the production of the Register of the division.

This request Mr. JOHN E. ADDICKS, of the Executive Committee, refused to comply with, stating that he (Addicks) "thought he had it somewhere."

At this meeting seventy-one (71) names were duly registered.

On the following morning we again called on Mr. Addicks to inspect the said register, and were again refused. This in direct violation of Rule VI of the rules for the government of the Republican party.

Republicans are, therefore, called upon to assert their rights as voters and independent citizens on Tuesday next, the day of the primary election, and crush this attempt to prostitute the division to individual interests.

(Signed) WILLIAM HEILMAN,
No. 1133 Girard street.
JAMES SWENEY,
No. 31 South Eleventh street.

The undersigned was not present at the meeting of the Board of Registering Officers on Tuesday, but was present at the interview with Mr. Addicks, on the 8th instant, at the Union Club House, when the request to inspect the register in question was made by the above named gentlemen, and peremptorily refused by Mr. Addicks.

(Signed) SAM'L B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
N. W. corner FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, June 9, 1870. 1t

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

STOP THE CAR! LET ME OUT! I SAY!

"*Mr. Conductor*, stop the car this minute!"
"Be at the corner in a minute, sir!"
"No matter, I don't want to go to the corner! I want to stop right here!"
"What's the matter with the man?"
'Matter? Why matter enough, sir! Don't you see! I can't afford to go past the GREAT BROWN HALL, with such a notice as that staring me in the face."
"What notice?"
"Why, don't you see? Read it!

A NICE WOOLLEN SUIT FOR TEN DOLLARS!"

"Whoa! Whoa! Let's go and see it!"

And the conductor and all the passengers get out at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, and every man of them buys a TEN DOLLAR SUIT, and they all subscribe to make up ten dollars for a suit for the driver.

After which they drive off, crying as they go,

"HURRAH FOR THE TEN DOLLAR SUITS OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

NOW IN STORE.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, rear of No. 1833 Barker street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the west side of an 8 feet 10 inches wide court (in the rear of No. 1833 Barker street), between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and Market and Chesnut streets; containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 21 feet 9 inches, when it widens by an offset on the north side across the head of a two feet wide alley to the breadth of 16 feet, and thence extending that increased breadth the further depth of 5 feet, the entire depth being 26 feet 9 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 218 N. Sixteenth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Business Stand, Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 2003 Germantown avenue, north of Monroe street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of the Germantown road, 16 feet north of Monroe street, No. 2003; containing in front on the Germantown road 16 feet, and extending in depth on the northwestern line 47 feet 1¾ inches, and on the southeastern line 45 feet 2¾ inches; thence eastward on the north line 47 feet 1⅝ inches, and on the south line 45 feet 2¾ inches to Kressler street, on which it has a front of 16 feet. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has bakery, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third, a widow's dower, to remain.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 19 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Store and Dwelling, No. 1344 Passyunk road, below Wharton street. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Passyunk road, 339 feet 1 1-6 inches from the southwesterly corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street; thence northwest, at right angles with Passyunk road, 44 feet 9½ inches to a corner; thence southeast 16 feet 8 1-3 inches to a corner of a lot belonging to Jacob S. Lentz; thence southeast by the same, at right angles with Passyunk road, 40 feet 1-3 of an inch to Passyunk road; thence along Passyunk road 16 feet to the place of beginning. The house contains 8 rooms, painted and papered throughout; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, range, etc. Terms—$1000 can remain on mortgage. Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—FOR ACCOUNT OF THE "Southwark American Mechanics' Hall Association"—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 610 and 612 Marriott street, Second ward. On Tuesday, June 21, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the two two-story frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the south side of Marriott street, above Sixth street, Nos. 610 and 612; containing in front on Marriott street 30 feet 11 inches, including a two feet wide alley, and extending in depth 76 feet 8 inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 9 11 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.

D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 254 Franklin street, opposite the Square. Apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL ALLEN, No. 334 WALNUT Street. 6 9 3t*

FOR SALE—A BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT, all complete. Sold on reasonable terms Selling out on account of sickness. Inquire of P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 6 9 3t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to

6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED MANSION, with about eight acres of Land, including Lawn, and Fruit and Vegetable Garden, in full cultivation, ready for use, known as Auburn Hill, on the old Front street road, one mile this side of Frankford. Apply to GEORGE L. ASHMEAD,
6 6 6t No. 333 WALNUT Street.

STORES TO RENT, POSSESSION JULY 1.

The first floor and cellar of two New Stores, on NINTH Street, above Arch. Also, the second and third floors, each 26 by 50 feet, with separate entrance. Apply to

WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 3 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT.—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE on Walnut lane, west of Green street, will be rented for the summer to a desirable tenant.

Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
6 6 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, until the 30th instant. The house already furnished. Inquire of THOMAS BRADY, ATLANTIC CITY, or P. WATSON, No. 332 WALNUT Street, or HUGH BARR, Proprietor, FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Phila. 6 9 3t*

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to

LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meriden Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. (6 4 1m

BIRDS.

A FINE LOT OF SINGING CANARIES, BULLFINCHES, EUROPEAN BLACKBIRDS, THRUSHES, STARLINGS, ETC.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.

For sale, an imported Italian Hound, Maltese Cats, Carrier, Pouter, and Tumbler Pigeons.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
Odd Fellows' Hall.

A fresh lot of TALKING PARROTS, COCKATOOS, COCKATILLAS, PARROQUETS, MINA BIRDS, Etc., on hand and for sale.

No. 144 North SIXTH Street.
6 4 smws 4t rp Odd Fellows' Hall.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 15tu1 DIAMON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade, and the Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. (3 1

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1870.

The Beethoven Centennial.

Permit me to give you an item or two in regard to the Beethoven Centennial. Its conductors have been advertising very largely, bent upon using the surest and quickest means of success. They have spent at least $1000 per day in this department alone. They have paid every singer in advance, and upon the day when the festival commences they will have expended at least $60,000. This looks as though their enterprise deserved appreciation, as if every lover of music in general and Beethoven in particular, and more especially as if every glorifier of Gotham, ought to be willing to assist. Such, however, is not the case. Up to yesterday only one hundred tickets of admission had been sold, and only *six* of these admitting to the full course. This is an encouraging state of things, is it not? What a triumph for the Bostonians if this Beethoven affair should prove a failure after all! The reason why the prospect is so disastrous is, I suppose, that it is not the first of its kind. The musical hubbub at the Hub one year ago took all the gloss and newness off such enterprises. People feel as though there was nothing further to be done in that direction. The prime instigators for the moment are beginning to pull long faces among themselves. Very naturally. It will not do for them to abate an iota of their advertisements. *That* would be too significant. Returning were as tedious as go o'er. But the one thing certain so far is that thousands of dollars have gone out, and certainly five hundred dollars have not come in. This hardly looks as though 22,000 music-lovers were to be crammed in the Skating Rink. One of the "features" of the programme, by-the-by, will be the singing of Miss Rosetta Wright, a colored damsel with a remarkable contralto voice. The friends of the chorus-children among whom Miss Wright was discovered strongly objected to this, and endeavored to raise a disturbance. But the disturbance resulted in Miss Wright's favor, and she is to sustain a leading part. This is an interesting specimen of musical miscegenation. The soprano and contralto qualities are said to unite in Miss Wright's organ with the harmony of milk and molasses.

Cheap Housekeeping.

Here is an ingenuous piece of advertising:—

"A young married couple, without incumbrances, would be willing to occupy and take charge of a well-furnished house, in a good neighborhood, during the summer months, in the absence of the family. They would charge nothing for their trouble, on the condition that the expense of housekeeping were defrayed, including servants."

You see it is not difficult for a wealthy family to place its house, furniture, plate, and valuables in general in the care of competent and faithful hands, who will take charge of them for almost nothing! Easy terms—free board and lodgings, "including servants," for the time the family is absent. It seems incredible that adults should exist who are fools enough to believe in the existence of such foolishness in others. Meanwhile, there are numerous "nice people" who do live in just some such way as this. They belong to that dismal world of poor but highly respectable relations that were born in a sphere which fate does not permit them to remain in. It is not such a pleasant thing to be living on familiar terms with people who could buy all you have got an infinite number of times over without feeling the loss of the money. In such a state of things it is pleasant to have a helping hand outstretched to you, if only for a little while. It is pleasant (*is* it, I wonder?) to be able to live in a four-story brownstone front for three months at a time, as if it were your own, fending off the ignominious hour when the rightful owner shall return from his summer loiterings, and you be compelled to hie away to a little wooden cottage in obscure suburbs.

"Fernande."

True enough, as one of the papers here says, *Fernande* is the "most genial, the most genuine, and the most deserved success of the season." The plot has been very gingerly treated by Mr. Cooney and Mr. Jackson, the two adapters of the original. In plain, outspoken language, it is simply this:—"Fernande" is the assumed name of a young girl who involuntarily, and by the force of circumstances, is the mistress of a gambling-hell proprietor. The "Countess Clothilde," beneath whose horses, in a fit of desperation, she had thrown herself, rescues her, and establishes her in her own home, under her rightful name of "Marguerite." Here she is loved by the "Marquis Andre," a former lover of "Clothilde." The latter, to take revenge upon her faithless lover, hurries on the match, concealing from "Andre" "Fernande's" former life, but deluding "Fernande" into the belief that he is acquainted with it, and overlooks it. "Fernande" has her doubts of this, and upon the very marriage morning writes to "Andre" a note confessing all. "Andre" receives the note, but "Clothilde" artfully worms it away from him before he has read it, under pretense that it was not meant by the writer to be delivered until after the marriage ceremony. "Fernande," thinking she is understood and forgiven, is married to "Andre." Then "Clothilde" prepares for her revenge, which is to inform "Andre" of "Fernande's" former infamy. In this she is foiled by "Pomeral," her cousin, who snatches the note from her, and by main strength forces her into her bed-chamber and fastens the door upon her just as "Andre" and "Fernande," arm in arm, return from the church. At this point a tableau of very great beauty and effect occurs, the audience rises with emotion, and the theatre is thunderous with cheers and applause. In the next act, which is the last, "Andre" and "Fernande" are discovered happy in their retired home. "Clothilde," who has watched her opportunity, enters by a secret door, by means of which, in former days, she and "Andre" used to keep tryst together, and confronts her former lover at dead of night. Here she gluts her vengeance and reveals "Fernande's" past shame. A scene of fierce passion ensues between "Andre" and his wife, whom he has summoned at this aspersion on her name. Finally, when the heart-strings of the public have been sufficiently tugged at, "Pomeral" enters with the letter "Fernande" had written on her marriage-morn, and which he had snatched from "Clothilde." Reconciliation is of course the result. The climax is reached with a suddenness that takes the audience by surprise, and the curtain comes down before breaths are drawn freely. I think *Fernande* will be a greater success than ever *Frou-Frou* was, and I have thus detailed its plot because it is destined to be played in every city of the Union.

Pleasure and Patriotism.

Show me the pleasure-seeker who remains in New York during the summer because patriotism tells him that he ought. Pleasure tells him to go to Europe, where luxuries can be had cheap. Patriotism tells him to stay at home, where the money he spends can flow back into the coffers of the country. Pleasure reminds him that the recent fall in gold enables him to buy a good deal more for a dollar in London and Paris than he can in New York. Patriotism suggests that that effect will follow in due time here too, if he will only have a little patience. But Pleasure has the best of the argument, as she too often does. She is a most accomplished sophist, and can outtalk stuttering Patriotism any day, since her tongue is always dropping with the honey of self-interest.

ALI BABA.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

THE 87TH COMMENCEMENT.

The Exercises To-day—The Programme of the Ceremonies—Class Day, the Literary Societies, and Other Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, June 8, 1870.—Increasing interest in the commencement exercises of Dickinson College has drawn together and kept together the gathering throng. The exercises of Tuesday morning were peculiarly pleasing to those in attendance who would renew their youth, and to students constituted the acme of college life, since they are privileged characters on

Class Day.

"Devil take the hindmost," the motto of '70, was the striking caption of the varied programme. The assembled audience filled the hall long before the hour at which the class, marshalled by Mr. Wilmer, of Delaware, swelled the assemblage of "fair women and brave men," the belles and beaux of years ago. The music by the United States garrison band contributed in no small degree to the enthusiasm of the occasion, which was presided over by another "big gun" from Delaware, Harvey P. Cannon. The first announcement made was prayer by "Parson" J. H. Hargis, of Virginia, who fully merited the cognomen, accidentally received, which he has borne like "many a serious word spoken in jest," as a character in college for four years. The oration by J. Hamlin McKeehan, of Philadelphia, recited the "Lesson of Life," and taught in the present how to prize the wondrous future.

C. A. Robinson, of Maryland, in his poem seemed a sweet singer. "The History" in the hands of Mr. Biggs, also of Maryland, abounded in hits upon the faculty, student wit, and scenes of the campus. "Sybilline Leaves," gathered by Mr. Fisher, of West Haverford, Pa., were found written with prophetic pen of the future fate of each individual of the class. "J. P.," better known among his fellows as "Brother Bobb," concluded with the benediction. The inviting foliage of classic elms overshadowed quite a multitude at the "Class Tree" in the afternoon. An address delivered by Mr. Williams, of Maryland, abounded in sentiment, and was well received. Presentation was the order of the day, however, and gracefully made through E. W. Biddle, of Carlisle, consisting of appropriate mementoes, "Legal Ethics," "The Complete Angler," "Saddle Bags," *et omnia genera hujusce modi* elicited off-hand speeches and racy retorts. Ode singing, Auld Lang Syne, smoke, chat, farewells, formed the finale. Some seemed sad and most were "mighty blue" as the refrain rang out—

"Boohoo! Boohoo! we'll take a hearty cry,
Boohoo! Boohoo! the tear is in my eye;
And so we'll sing the chorus before we say good-bye,
For our college days are ended."

Anniversary of the Literary Societies.

The anniversary of the Belles-Lettres and Union Philosophical Societies furnished the evening meal of intellectual *pabulum* and classic viands. President Allen, of Girard College, dwelt upon "Dickinsoniana; or, Recollection of Men and Things at Dickinson." The gentleman announced that he should forestall the newspaper critics and reporters by making known at the outset that his theme should contain nothing new, startling, profound, or full of learned dullness or exhaustive dissertations, which generally were exhausting to listeners, and then proceeded to put his audience in the most excellent humor, and so held them to the end of his remarks, during which he gave vivid photographs of Drs. Durbin, Emory, McClintock, and others, and recounted the olden times in verification of his apothegm that "with the aged life is memory, with the young it is hope."

Afterwards "Dreamers" were scanned in rhyme by Dr. T. G. Chattle, of Long Branch, N. J. The poem sparkled with wit, only to disclose an undertone for reflection.

At their meeting in their halls this morning, Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, was unanimously elected Orator of the Belles-Lettres Society for the next anniversary.

The address before the Alumni this evening was delivered by Hon. Charles W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

The Exercises To-Day—The Graduates—The Orations—Honorary Degrees.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CARLISLE, Pa., June 9.—The routine of Commencement Day is long and wearisome, and where all did so well, distinctions would be invidious. I therefore simply send you the programme. The orations were delivered by the following gentlemen:—

Latin Salutatory—W. R. Fisher.
"The Inspiration of Our National Life"—J. H. McKeehan.
"A Word on Work"—J. F. Williams.
"Seek a Better Way"—E. W. Biddle.
"Nothing but Leaves"—G. A. Wolfe.
"Classic Models"—H. P. Cannon.
"Above the Storm"—J. Hepburn Hargis.
"Dominion of Custom"—C. G. Biggs.
"The World's Queen"—E. Y. Shearer.

Messrs. Rudisill, Wilmer, Byrn, Cassell, Loose, and Robinson were excused. The Valedictory was pronounced by J. P. Bobb, of Mechanicsburg. Rev. G. A. Broadbent and C. W. McKeehan, of Pennsylvania, and T. Dunning, M.D., of Delaware, delivered the Masters' Orations.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following members of the graduating class:—

Edward William Biddle, Carlisle.
Charles Granville Biggs, Sharpsburg, Md.
J. Pierce Bobb, Mechanicsburg.
Edward W. Byrn, Cambridge, Md.
Henry Pervis Cannon, Bridgeville, Del.
Charles Ellsworth Cassell, Wakefield, Md.
Wm. Righter Fisher, West Haverford.
James Hepburn Hargis, Oak Hall, Va.
Cyrus Albright Loose, Mauch Chunk.
Joseph Hamlin McKeehan, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Newton Robinson, Anne Arundel co., Md.
Abraham Wehrley Rudisill, York.
Edgar Young Shearer, Dillsburg.
John Fletcher Williams, Anne Arundel co., Md.
Edwin Megredy Wilmer, Baltimore, Md.
George Ammon Wolfe, Geigertown.

The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Election of a New Professor.

The chair of Ancient Languages has just been filled by the election, by the Board of Trustees, of Henry M. Harmon, D. D., of Baltimore, who has recently returned from Europe, an educator of great erudition and experience. The late occupant of this chair, Professor Stayman, has been assigned to the Department of English Literature, lately filled temporarily by an adjunct professor. With the close of this day Dickinson completes her eighty-seventh year. Prouder than Roman matron pointing to her long line of noble foster-sons, she exclaims, "These are my jewels." May the Alma Mater of the Alumni ever wear her grey hairs as a mask.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Verdi's opera of *La Traviata* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mr. Henry Drayton, instead of *The Huguenots*, as was at first announced. Mr. Drayton is an actor and singer of first-rate ability, and his merits deserve the cordial recognition of the public on such an occasion as this.

To-morrow evening the grand complimentary benefit tendered to Mrs. Bernard by the directors of the Academy of Music will come off. Wallace's opera of *Lurline*, which has never been given in this city, is announced, and ought of itself to attract a full house. Mrs. Bernard has claims upon the consideration of the opera-goers of this city, and at the close of an unusually arduous season we hope that her friends and admirers will endeavor to make her benefit a substantial testimonial of their esteem.

The season will close with a matinee on Saturday, when *Martha* will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT there is no abatement of the interest in Mr. Jefferson's personation of "Rip Van Winkle," and he will accordingly appear this evening in this his most popular *role*.

AT THE ARCH Bryant's Minstrels will present an entirely new programme this evening, which will include a burlesque of *Hamlet*, with Dan Bryant in the title *role*.

AT THE CHESNUT an attractive variety performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 Chesnut street, an interesting collection of curiosities are on exhibition.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

A full assortment, unequalled in style, fit, and general completeness by any stock of Ready-made Garments in Philadelphia, now on hand. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THERE is no doubt that Rockhill & Wilson do the largest clothing business of any clothing house in the city. Their stock of clothing to-day amounts to five hundred thousand dollars. The capacity of their store is ample to accommodate their customers by the thousands. On Saturday last might be seen over one hundred customers making purchases at one time on the first floor, while their upper rooms were crowded with gentlemen and ladies, leaving their measures for the little boys and their fathers. It is impossible for us to refer to any particular houses to prove the amount of our purchases, as we are not confined to any particular house, but make them where we can buy the cheapest. Therefore we are enabled to put down all competition. Some have made an effort to compete with our All-Wool Cassimere Spring Pen-Dollar Suits, but have made a miserable and ineffectual failure, and always will, as we have control of the market for the goods of which they are made.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and unctuous hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ THE DEMAND has never been so great for our Styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting, some from early in the morning until late at night.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts.

☞ ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House,
S. E. corner of Sixth and Market sts.

☞ ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make enormous purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Cheapest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market sts.

☞ MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE—not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
The Cheapest Clothing House,
The corner of Sixth and Market sts.

☞ OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market sts.

☞ OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on our FIRST FLOOR.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The corner of Sixth and Market sts.

☞ ALL OUR PRICES are lower by twenty-five per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The S. E. corner of Sixth and Market sts.

MARRIED.

HEIM—SCHEIDT.—On Thursday evening, June 2, at No. 941 N. Sixth street, by Rev. J. B. Reimensnyder, JOHN C. HEIM to CARRIE H. SCHEIDT, both of Philadelphia.

MCCANDLESS—BARTLES.—At Flemington, N. J., June 8, 1870, by Rev. George S. Mott, STEPHEN C. MCCANDLESS, of Pittsburg, Pa., and MAGGIE R., daughter of Charles Bartles, Esq., of Flemington, N. J.

THOMAS—THOMAS. — EASTWICK—THOMAS. — On Thursday evening, June 2, at St. James' Church, Kingsessing, by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, W. HARMAR THOMAS to ANN, daughter of the late Rev. John C. Thomas. Also, WILLIAM EASTWICK to EMMA W., daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Thomas, all of this city.

DIED.

DU BOIS.—On the 8th instant, LOUIS, only son of Louis P. and Henrietta S. Du Bois, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to the funeral service, at No. 454 N. Second street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Burial next day at Doylestown.

ORR.—On the 7th instant, P. ORR, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Apollo Lodge, No. 9, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1306 Olive street, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RANK.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th instant, JOS. RANK, at his residence, No. 437 N. Sixth street, in the 63d year of his age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. 6§

SUTTON.—On the 6th instant, JOSEPH R. E. SUTTON.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1124 Beach street, Eighteenth ward, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WOLF.—On the 6th instant, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH A. HAMBRIGHT WOLF, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1336 Brown street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Peace Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

1870.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Positive and Peremptory Sale for the Next Sixty Days

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

Goods having been offered to me "SO CHEAP," I have been tempted to buy very largely, and am now determined to CUT DOWN MY STOCK very considerably, and THEREFORE offer Special Bargains

IN DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, and CORSETS,
BEST KID GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., Etc. Etc.,
DOMESTICS of every make and quality.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOSING OUT PRICES.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Black Silks closing out.
Fancy Summer Silks closing out.
Lace Sacques and Pointes closing out.
Black Hernanies closing out.
Fine Dress Goods closing out,
JOB LOTS CLOSING OUT.
50c. STRIPED POPLINS reduced to 15c.
25c. WASH POPLINS reduced to 12½c.
1500 yards MOTTLED GRENADINES, 6¼c.
2 cases PRINTED AMERICAN ALPACAS, reduced from 25c. to 15c.

We will not limit our customers to two dress patterns of the Alpacas, but will sell them as many patterns as they may want, as we are determined to give our customers real bargains, in order to insure rapid sales and

CLOSE OUT BEFORE JULY 15. [1t

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS STOCK OF

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites attention to his

ELEGANT STOCK OF

Black and Fancy Silks,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,

AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Sellers

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding

ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m§p

Wholesale and Retail.

WASHING MACHINES.

KING Washer saves Labor, saves Clothes, saves Time.

ITS economy, durability, and excellence is admitted.

NO household is replete without one; they are indispensable.

GOING off rapidly, demand increasing every day. Every body likes them.

WARRANTED superior to all others is the Great King Washer.

ALREADY one thousand sold, and every one gives satisfaction.

SAVES Labor, saves Time, saves Money; every one guaranteed.

HANDY, effective, economical, desirable is the Great King Washer.

EVERY family should have one of the King Washers.

READY at all times the King Washer. It is an established favorite.

THE King Washer the best in use.

J. H. COYLE & CO.,

Dealers in Wooden Ware,

No. 516 MARKET STREET,

5 5 thstu3mrp Are the General Agents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 30, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON.
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE

AT THE

CRYSTAL SPRING,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.

J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address,

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.

The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS,

LANCASTER CO., PA.

This delightful Summer Resort will be opened for the Reception of Guests on 15th JUNE, under the superintendence of WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, late of Atlantic City.

For particulars, address
6 2 thm4t J. W. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,

CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3 50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August. Coach from depot free. No Bar

5 24 tuths3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,

Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $2 50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17 50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17 50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO,

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.

The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wfm 3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

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CEO. J. HENKELS.

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THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at

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Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
6 4 stuth1m Philadelphia.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp§

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 1s mth§

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

Murderer Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—It will be recollected that United States Marshal Moses, at Sedalia, was assassinated last December while sitting in a house in Camden, Moses being in that region to arrest Felix Whitworth for illicit distilling. Whitworth was suspected of the murder, and shortly after decamped, leaving his wife and five children, and taking with him a widow named Richardson, who left behind seven children. Whitworth went to Randolph county, Arkansas, and engaged at farming, where United States Detective McKean arrested him on June 2, and brought him here last night. The prisoner will be taken to California, Mo., to await trial, the Grand Jury of Camden county having indicted him for murder.

Fell from a Steeple.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—George Jayne fell from the St. Paul's M. E. Church to the sidewalk, over one hundred feet, and died instantly. He was engaged in covering the steeple when the rope supporting the scaffold broke.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Naturalization papers issued in New York and of the fact that fraudulent naturalization papers were hawked about in the markets of Europe at $2 apiece as a means of protection. He also referred, giving the statistics to the New York election frauds of 1868, as developed in the testimony of the Lawrence Select Committee on the subject, declaring of the hundred thousand votes polled in New York city fifty thousand were cast by repeaters. He believed that the time would come when the question would arise whether the people of the United States would allow their President and Vice-President to be counted out by the fraudulent votes of New York city, and when that time came there would be civil war. He acquitted the mass of the Democratic party of a desire to control the vote by fraud; he believed that they desired that there should be an honest ballot and therefore their representatives should support the pending bill, designed to accomplish that effect. Speaking of the necessity of purifying the ballot.

Mr. Haldeman called out, "How about Whittemore?"

Mr. Ward—I do not know what Mr. Whittemore has to do with this discussion. He will be back here in a few days, and we will see about him. He went on to speak of the Tammany organization as composed of a set of men who had no principles, no honesty, no integrity, who were simply public thieves engaged in the business of robbing the city of New York, and of controlling the State of New York.

Mr. Schumaker made a remark about buying up Republican State Senators.

Mr. Ward replied that if Republican Senators sold themselves, and if corruption had grown to that point, then they ought all the more to try to keep the ballot pure If Republican State Senators in New York were purchased, they were purchased by the same set of men who purchased election inspectors, who purchased certain Republican organizations, and who controlled New York city by corruption and fraud.

Mr. Haldeman made a remark about the Republican party having the control of the banks and bonds and tariff and internal revenue.

Mr. Ward did not see that the bonds or the tariff had anything to do with the pending bill, and he went on to advocate its passage.

Mr. Eldridge, a member of the Judiciary Committee, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. It might not properly be called a war measure, but it had its origin and life in the spirit of revolution evoked by the war. It was, in all its main features, at war with the well-established order and long-settled policy of the Government on the subject of naturalization and immigration. It was one of the waves of the revolution that had during the last few years been surging and beating with almost resistless force against the Constitution, against the several co-ordinate departments of the Government, against the union of the States, and against all the laws and barriers set up by the fathers of the republic for the preservation and protection of the rights and liberties of the people. It was a party measure for the perpetuation of party power.

In his judgment the title of the bill would be improved and its character much more clearly indicated by styling it "A bill to establish a most intricate and difficult system of naturalization, and to hinder and delay, and as far as possible prevent naturalization, and to discourage intelligent foreigners from immigration to the United States," and yet the bill was a very great improvement on all the bills introduced on the subject, but there was nothing in it that commanded it to his judgment. He was opposed to every form and feature of it. The people had not demanded any such legislation. It was the work of the scheming politician. Its pretenses and title were untrue. It was not intended or designed "to establish a uniform system of naturalization." That system had been established long ago by statesmen in the interest of the country, and not by politicians and demagogues in the interest of party.

The injury to result from such a sweeping and radical change could scarcely be comprehended. Next to good laws the most important thing to any country was to have laws fixed and stable, and it was of the greatest importance that naturalization laws should be comprehended by the people of the countries from which the American population has so lately come. The intelligent foreigners, considering the question of becoming an American citizen, would be largely influenced in his action by the facility or difficulty which would attend the act.

The present naturalization laws were as well understood in Ireland, Great Britain and Germany, as in the United States. This knowledge had been disseminated through a period of nearly seventy years with great effort and expense, and the proposed radical and sweeping change would be made at the cost of much time, money and labor, to make it understood either at home or abroad.

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**

LETTER FROM CAPE ISLAND.

THE ISLAND IN BYGONE DAYS—THE DIFFERENCE IN TRAVEL—CAPTAIN MEY, THE HOLLANDER—THE MAMMOTH HOTELS—PHILADELPHIA CAPITALISTS—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND VISITORS—THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS COST OVER ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS—THE NEW WING TO CONGRESS HALL—THE COLUMBIA, THE STOCKTON, AND THE ATLANTIC—THE OTHER HOTELS — A MAGNIFICENT LIVERY TURN-OUT—THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT—THE SEVENTH NEW YORK REGIMENT—SUNDAY TRAINS—THE COTTAGES—MOVING DOWN, ETC. ETC.

CAPE MAY CITY, June 8, 1870.

The rapid strides which this favorite seabathing resort has made, in the way of improvement, are wonderful. It was but a few years since that the inhabitants lived in clap-boarded and shingled houses, and subsisted almost entirely upon clams and fish. In those days "this fair isle by the sea" was called the "jumping off place," and the only way to reach it was by "shallop" or a rickety old stage, drawn by Jersey matches through heavy sands, dreary swamps, and over jolting corduroy roads. In those days it would sometimes require two weeks to reach here by water and two days by land. Still a large number of Philadelphians would contrive to get here, and there is many an old resident of that city now whose eyes will kindle up at the bare mention of the happy days he spent here in gunning and fishing and partaking of those old-fashioned dinners and suppers made up from their own "feather and fin" sports.

If that old "swag-bellied Hollander," Captain Mey, who first landed here, and after whom the island is named, could poke his head up from the grave now, he would regret that he did not take up his bed and board here, instead of steering his good ship for Manhattan Isle.

What was a desolate sand bank then is a juvenile Paradise now. The scream of the wild sea-bird is now drowned by the shrill whistle of the locomotive.

A most wonderful change has been wrought here since the completion of the railroad. The island can boast of some of the finest hotels in the country, which, for their capacity and elegance of their appointments, certainly cannot be surpassed. Cape Island is beyond question the favorite, and, therefore, the most popular sea-side resort in the country. Its unexampled growth is owing almost entirely to the liberality and enterprise of Philadelphia capitalists, by whom, it may be safely said, it is now settled.

It is estimated that nearly two hundred thousand persons visited this place last season, among whom were some of your wealthiest citizens and the cream of the leaders of fashion. From the extraordinary improvements which have been made since the close of last season, it is fair to presume that the number will be largely increased this year.

What was once an insignificant village is now a flourishing and growing city. It is studded with costly and magnificent summer residences, and adorned with handsome stores. The improvements since last year have cost over *one million of dollars*. Cottage life and its comforts are growing more into favor every year, and some seventy or eighty have been erected since the close of last season, at a cost ranging from five thousand to twenty thousand dollars each, and lots have been secured for a large number of others, which will be built at an early day.

The new wing to Congress Hall presents a formidable appearance, and is a model of architectural beauty. This addition consists of four hundred feet of new buildings, three stories high. The whole building has been renovated, improved, and refurnished in first-class style. The main entrance is twenty-five feet in height on the ground floor, supported in front by beautiful collonnades. This portion of the building will be brilliantly lighted with gas reflected from chandeliers and hanging globes. The new parlors will each have a 16-light chandelier, and the dining-room will be radiant with mellow light. Gas will be in every room in the house, and to secure a certain supply, new gas works have been constructed with a sufficient capacity to meet any emergency. The interior arrangements of the house are excellent, and the guests can enjoy the most luxurious comfort. The ocean view is magnificent and unobstructed. On the side facing the ocean the new wing is provided with separate balconies from each room, which will offer pleasant places for family gatherings and *tete-a-tetes*. A fine open balcony exteads the full length of the parlors, affording a delightful view of the ocean and bathing grounds. The piazzas around the entire building are twenty-five feet in width, and directly front the lawn and the ocean. The furniture in the main parlor is of the rich Pompadour style, and alone cost over five thousand dollars. The music parlor is equally grand. There are also ten *etageres* or hall pieces, made of French walnut, adorned with different colors, with gold lines, and constructed in the Corinthian style, with two columns on either side of an immense plate of polished glass. A slab of Lisbon marble constitutes the centre, and on the sides are two raised pedestals of antique design. on which bronze figures rest. The parlors are covered with rich Axminster carpets. In all these improvements Mr. J. F. Cake, the proprietor, has displayed fine taste and great enterprise and liberality. The cost of building the new wing was *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. Hassler's band has been engaged.

The fashionable Columbia House, with its old and popular proprietor, Mr. George J. Bolton, of Harrisburg, has undergone a series of improvements which will cost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. The Columbia has been brushed up and burnished up from top to bottom, and looks almost as good as new. This house, under the careful management of Mr. Bolton, has always commanded the largest share of the solid and old-fashioned wealthy families who desire quiet and retirement. I have nothing to add in favor of this house to what has already been said. The military and string band of Professor Bastert has been engaged for the season. The Columbia will open on the 23d. Mr. George L. Jacoby and Mr. P. O'Connor, late of the Merchants' Hotel, of your city, and Mr. John Potter, of Harrisburg, have been engaged as clerks, and, like Mr. Bolton, they are very courteous and attentive gentlemen.

The mammoth Stockton House, which was opened for the first time last season, has changed hands, Mr. Peter Gardner having associated himself with Mr. Chadwick in the management of the West End Hotel, at Long Branch. Mr. Charles Duffy is the new proprietor of the Stockton. He is a very clever gentleman, and brings with him the ripe knowledge of a long hotel experience. He has been for many years one of the chiefs in the office of the Continental Hotel, in your city, where he has made many warm and devoted friends. He started out in hotel life as an *attache* of Old Congress Hall, at Third and Chesnut streets. When Congress Hall was torn down, he went to the Girard House, from thence to Willard's Hotel at Washington, and back again to the Continental Hotel, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Duffy, in his executive department, has surrounded himself with a galaxy of hotel talent. He has engaged J. Harry Dennison, of the Merchants', as room clerk; Mr. Bower, late of the St. Lawrence, as cashier; Mr. George McGinley, late of the Charleston (S. C.) Hotel, as steward; Mr. William A. Anderson, formerly of the La Pierre, as bill clerk; and Mr. Johnson, formerly of Congress Hall, as head waiter.

Mr. Eberle, of your city, has taken the Stockton House Stables. He will bring down with him six new and stylish English phætons, six Newport pony basket wagons, six elegant buggy wagons, and a number of fine saddle horses. The drivers of the phætons will be dressed in livery. Two new and handsome four-horse omnibuses will convey the guests of the Stockton to and from the depot and the steamboat landing, while a new wagon, after the model of Adams' large express wagons, will gobble up the baggage. These are novelties to the island, but as Mr. Duffy is a man of nerve and enterprise, he deserves to succeed.

The Atlantic has been partially rebuilt and presents a neat appearance. It is beautifully furnished. Mr. John McMakin, the young proprietor, lost everything by the destruction of his house at the time of the conflagration last year. He was not insured, and much sympathy is felt for him and his estimable lady. The old bar, which for nearly half a century was the great resort for the lovers of fine wines and fat Cape May oysters, is no more. The house is now conducted on strictly temperance principles.

The Ocean House will be reopened by Messrs. Lycett & Sawyer, two very popular gentlemen. This house is owned by a merchant of your city.

Mr. William Mason has consolidated the Merchants' and Continental, which will give his guests additional facilities.

Mr. Jerry Mecray has opened the Centre House, and has already quite a number of guests.

The Washington and several other of the smaller houses have been open for some weeks past.

All the hotel accommodations have been vastly improved since last season, and a gay and brilliant season may well be anticipated.

The 5th Maryland Regiment will go into camp on the grounds of John C. Bullitt, Esq., in the latter part of July. Mr. Duffy, of the Stockton, will serve up their rations. The famed 7th Regiment of New York will also make a trip here to pay their brother soldiers of Maryland a visit.

General Sewell will commence running the Saturday trains on the 19th inst. Colonel Richard M. Thompson will again have the management of the Sea Breeze (Excursion) House.

A large number of merchants of your city are here preparing their cottages for the summer. Every freight train brings down immense quantities of household furniture.

Major H. D. Loney, of the Maryland Regiment, paid us a short visit this week for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the encampment.

The Surf House is for sale. Several Philadelphians have opened here boarding-houses restaurants, and saloons. Among them I notice A. Proskauer, C. Mirabella, A. Loftus, F. Koenig, Judah C. Lemon, George W. Shoemaker, McCuen & Donaldson, Joseph Reigel, McCunney & Denson, and several others whose names I do not recollect. Some of these places are fitted up very handsomely. The demand for rooms at the different leading hotels exceeds that of last year.

John W. Lycett, Esq., Treasurer of the Cape May Mutual Fire Insurance Company, has furnished me with the following list of the cost of some of the most important improvements since the close of last season:—

By Mr. J. F. Cake, a new wing and other additions to Congress Hall, from designs by Hon. W. W. Ware. Estimated cost about $250,000.

Mr. George J. Bolton, Columbia House, $20,000.

John McMakin, New Atlantic Hotel, $30,000.

A beautiful and costly marine residence at the corner of Columbia avenue and Guernsey street, belonging to J. B. McCreary, of Philadelphia, has been built by R. J. Dobbins, at a cost of about $20,000. The style of the architectural display on this cottage is a combination of the Elizabethan, Gothic and Doric.

Mr. Peter McCollum has built two cottages on this avenue at a cost of $10,000.

Decatur Street.—A fine hotel structure, on the site of the late Greenwood Cottage, now stands fronting about where the United States Hotel dining-room ran. It belongs to John McCann, of Philadelphia. Cost about $9000.

On the grounds occupied by the burned billiard and bowling saloon Thomas Barrett has constructed a mammoth establishment for the same purposes. Cost about $10,000.

Washington Street.—At the junction of this, the principal business thoroughfare, with Jackson street stands one of the handsomest structures on the island. This is the splendid double-store building belonging to Anspach & Stanton, of Philadelphia, fashioned after a design the exact counterpart of the structure destroyed by the fire. Cost about $9000.

Adjoining is a saloon belonging to Philip Koenig, two stories. Cost about $4000.

Then we come to a fine two-story building, with French roof, belonging to Mr. Loftus, of Philadelphia. Cost about $7000.

On the same side of the street stands E. Major's saloon. Cost about $3000.

Next we come to a splendid three-story building, with French roof, belonging to Mr. Dillon, of Philadelphia, designed for two stores; stands on the site of the late American House. Cost about $7000.

Crossing Decatur street we have, on one of the late United States Hotel lots, the handsome store building of J. P. Sloan, of Philadelphia. It is three stories, with French roof; and mammoth bulk windows ornament the front view. Cost, $5000.

Mr. George Young's fine bakery establishment is a three-story building, with French roof. Cost, about $5000.

Next is Mr. William Townsend's substantial store, which was put up by himself, costing about $4000.

Between Washington street and the bridge we come to a settlement of new and substantial cottage residences, the first of which is Conductor Brown's; cost about $5000. Is capped with a French roof, and is altogether one of the most pleasant cottages at the Capes.

Ocean Street.—On the burned district along this street three handsome buildings have been erected. The first is R. B. Swain's residence and office; cost $4000; the next is Mr. Peters' (of Philadelphia) furniture store, three-story, French roof, cost $3000; J. Q. Williams' builder. Then comes J. W. Lycett's real estate and insurance office, three stories, with French roof; R. C. Souder builder; cost $5000.

Next the ocean, fronting the Columbia House, Mr. Casper, of Salem, owns a very pretty cottage that cost about $4000.

Jackson Street.—Below Washington street, and near the site of Riegel's old saloon, C. Mirabella, of Philadelphia, has put up a very fine hotel structure, plain and unpretending in appearance, but convenient and spacious in its every arrangement. Cost about $10,000.

Adjoining this property Mr. McConnell, of Philadelphia, owns a handsome three-story French roof cottage, which cost $7000. R. J. Dobbins, builder.

North of Washington street a handsome store was completed early in the winter for Bennett & Bro., of Philadelphia, the popular stove manufacturers. Cost $3000; splendid show windows and front of the modern order.

On Broadway.—General Sewell, Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad Company, has erected two splendid three-story summer residences, with French roofs; cost $5000 each; R. J. Dobbins, of Philadelphia, contractor.

Grant Street.—Two handsome cottages belonging to General Sewell have been built on this newly-opened thoroughfare; cost $5000 each; R. J. Dobbins, contractor.

Mrs. Grear, of Philadelphia, has on the same street a handsome cottage; cost $4000.

Mr. H. C. Lea, of Philadelphia, has a handsome marine residence on this street, and quite contiguous to the bluff; cost about $13,000.

Wood Street.—Cottage of E. C. Knight, of Philadelphia, has been enlarged considerably, on this street, at an outlay of $3000.

Beach Avenue.—The first building erected on this avenue was the cottage of Mrs. General Kearney, a short distance above the Stockton Hotel lawn; cost $5000.

Two fine cottages have been built for J. B. Bullitt, Esq., of Philadelphia, by R. J. Dobbins, slate roofs, three stories; cost $6000 each.

Cottage of R. J. Dobbins, of Philadelphia; three-story, French roof, protected with slate. Cost $6000.

Stockton Avenue.—Two cottages built by R. J. Dobbins, French roofs, three stories. Cost $6000 each.

Howard Street.—A very large summer residence built by R. J. Dobbins for Joseph Page, three-story, French roof, with slate. Cost $20,000.

Corgie Street.—On this street Mr. M. W. Hall, of Philadelphia, has built for himself a cosy little cottage, at a cost of $3000.

North Street.—On this street Charles A. Shaw, of Philadelphia, has erected a very fine cottage, at a cost of about $5000.

This list does not comprise the cottages erected by the residents, and other parties, "for sale or to rent." Yours, OTO.

RUSKIN.

A PROBABLE MILLENNIUM—THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN AS A PEACE SOCIETY.

Mr. Ruskin, at the close of a recent lecture on war, addressed to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, England, made the following remarks to the ladies present:—

You may wonder, perhaps, that I have spoken this night in praise of war. Yet truly, if it might be, I, for one, would fain join the cadence of hammer-strokes that should beat swords into ploughshares; and that this cannot be, is not the fault of us men. It is your fault. Wholly yours. Only by your command, or by your permission, can any contest take place among us. And the real, final reason for all the poverty, misery, and rage of battle throughout Europe is simply that you women, however good and religious, however self-sacrificing for those whom you love, are too selfish and too thoughtless to take pains for any creature out of your immediate circles. You fancy that you are sorry for the pain of others. Now, I just tell you this, that if the usual course of war, instead of uprooting peasants' houses and ravaging peasants' fields, merely broke china upon your own drawing-room tables, no war in civilized countries would last a week. I tell you more that, at whatever moment you choose to put a period to war, you could do it with less trouble than you take any day to go out to dinner. You know, or at least you might know, if you would think, that every battle you hear of has made many orphans and widows. We have none of us heart enough truly to mourn with these; but, at least, we might put on the outer symbols of mourning with them. Let but every Christian lady who has conscience towards God vow that she will mourn, at least inwardly, for His killed creatures. Your prayer is useless, and your church-going mere mockery of God, if you have not plain obedience in you to your conscience. Let every lady in the happy classes of civilized Europe simply vow that, while any cruel war proceeds, she will wear black—a mute's black—with no jewel, no ornament, no excuse for an invasion into prettiness: I tell you again, no war would last a week.

FOREIGNERS IN GREECE.—Now that the classic soil of Greece has again become notorious through the recent unwarranted murders committed by Greek brigands, the insecurity of life and property in that historic land is again frequently spoken of in European journals. We see it stated, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, that it is almost a matter of impossibility for foreigners to acquire property and permanently reside in Greece. In substantiation of which, attention is called to the fact that only one foreigner has, of late, succeeded in maintaining his foothold in Greece. He owns a large tract of land, and has acquired a considerable fortune. His name is Noel. He is a relative of Lord Byron, and has resided forty years in Greece. His neighbors were not so fortunate as he. The hatred and the enmity of the natives have driven them from their possessions. It is a matter of frequent occurrence that measures of violence are resarted to whenever the obnoxious foreigners do not immediately yield to the demands of the "noble" sons of Greece. Not long ago an Englishman, named Lee, was taken from his house, and he, his wife and child, were murdered by their former neighbors, who were led to these atrocities by the fanatical priest of the village. As another instance of the cruel treatment of foreigners by natives of Greece, it is stated that some of the Bavarian soldiers, who came to Greece with King Otto, were presented with a tract of land near Athens, which had lain waste for a long time and resembled more a desert than anything else. The Bavarian soldiers succeeded, however, in cultivating this desert-like tract of land, and were enjoying the results of their hard labor, when, at the time when King Otto had to leave Greece, the natives made war upon the German colonists, robbed them of all they had, and drove them from their possessions. At Vienna it is still well remembered when these victims of Greek barbarism arrived there, having been despoiled of everything, and only saving their lives by being very swift-footed.

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They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 300,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

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AUSTRALIA.

Fearful Floods and Droughts—Whole Towns Submerged.

Advices from Melbourne, dated as late as the 29th of March, and received by mail from Europe, give accounts of the most distressing inundations throughout the settlements of New South Wales and Queensland. The inhabitants of those regions declare that the overflow of the rivers and torrents and the destruction of life and property exceed anything ever known before, even in Australia, the quarter of terrible floods. In New South Wales several of the great streams rose more than twenty feet above their usual level in a few hours, and swept everything before them, swamping farm lands, hamlets and villages and drowning men and cattle wholesale. In the vicinity of Windsor, for instance—the place is a small town at the foot of a range of mountains—the entire face of the country was inundated for miles and miles, and every living thing exposed in the plains and unable to reach the higher grounds among the hills in time perished. In Queensland several of the larger towns were half submerged, and the inhabitants were compelled to seek refuge in the churches and school-houses. The gold mines of several districts were filled with water, and the works almost utterly ruined. The suffering and the derangement of business, and even the interruption of all communication occasioned by these floods, are fearful to contemplate. The rains that chiefly led to this calamity continued from early in March until towards the close of that month; and it seemed as though indeed the windows of heaven had been opened, so that many good people, in their superstitious terror, began to tremble at the idea that a second deluge had come upon the earth. Yet while these inundations were thus devastating New South Wales and Queensland and causing incalculable loss, at Melbourne and in almost every part of the colony of Victoria the most unaccountable drought prevailed, and had continued for several months, until the soil had become hardened and almost baked, so that not a blade of grass would grow, and the fine cattle of the region began to die off in all directions of hunger and thirst. The effect of this singular contrast of overflow and parching dryness is deplorable. Death, sickness, and destitution are everywhere destroying the flocks and herds, and reducing the population so terribly that it will take years for the ravaged districts to regain their former flourishing appearance and substantial wealth. The European correspondents who mention this visitation add that a statement of the losses inflicted would fill column after column of print, and that the destruction of flocks and herds, and, worse than all, of human life, has been enormous.

AN APACHE CAPTIVE.

A STRANGE AND ROMANTIC NARRATIVE.

In 1857, a little boy of nine years, going to school near San Xavier, in Mexico, was captured by the Apaches in open day, with two of his school mates, and taken into Arizona, a thousand miles northward. One of the boys was murdered on the way, having got too sick to travel; the other was subsequently sold to New Mexicans. The little boy with whom we are concerned, Jose Marie Mendivil, remained a captive with the Apaches, in the Sierra Morgullon, for seven years. One day in May, 1864, he found himself in the vicinity of a detachment of American troops under Captain Thayer, in Arizona, and he surrendered himself to the detachment. The soldiers were about to shoot him for an Apache, as he was painted and naked, and had a bow and a quiver of arrows. But he stooped down and wrote his name in the sand, whereupon all doubts of his being a captive vanished, and he was cared for as an unfortunate boy. Soon after he came with Captain Quailey to this city, still unable to speak a word of English. Captain Quailey died, but before dying he requested Dr. Wooster (who had been surgeon of the regiment to a detachment of which Jose, the captive, surrendered) to take care of the orphan, friendless, homeless boy until he could find his father. Dr. Wooster induced him to learn the trade of ironing carriages, at which he worked faithfully for five years, at the end of which time his father arrived in Los Angeles—where Jose had been working a few months—and father and son met after a separation of nearly thirteen years. Soon after the father died of diptheria at Anaheim, and on his deathbed communicated to his son the state of his affairs, and placed him in possession of certain documents, which gave to him an equitable claim to considerable estates in Sonora and Lower California.

The young man, after the death of his father, naturally returned to San Francisco for the aid and advice of his friend, Dr. Wooster. Jose had determined to visit the city of Mexico and see the President, who he had reason to believe was an acquaintance and friend of his father, and thus see if he could not obtain possession of his rightful property. To this end he asked a letter from Dr. Wooster setting forth the above facts, and the fact that he had been honest, industrious, and of good habits since his escape from captivity. Dr. Wooster wrote such a letter to the President, all the statements in which were notoriously true in the knowledge of hundreds of persons. Distinguished gentlemen vouched for the reliability of all Dr. Wooster had written; but the Consul refused to certify, so the young man Jose says, more than to the genuineness of the signature of the letter, for which he collected from his unfortunate countryman the trifling sum of four dollars. The boy left for the city of Mexico on the 3d of June, and we understand Mr. Holladay tendered him a free pass to go and return on his steamers. The misfortunes of this young man deserve more than a passing notice.

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE OF LONDON.

In London there is a sect called the Plymouth Brethren, so-called because they originated in Plymouth, though Dublin also claims to be their starting point. They have three places of meeting in London. A reporter of the *Daily Telegraph* visited one of these, and thus describes what he saw:—

"The room, which is a moderate-sized school, was filled with a congregation of evident *habitues*, a very small portion at the bank being railed off 'for those not in communion.' The service consisted principally of the singing of a large number of hymns, without instrumental accompaniment of any kind, and the reading of Scripture. There is nothing in the shape of pulpit or reading-desk, nor any person occupying the position of minister or president. There was, I suppose, some preconcerted arrangement as to who should, read, pray, or give out the hymn; but, to an outsider, it appeared that any of the brethren took part without premeditation. Between each portion of the service there was a long pause of several minutes, during which the congregation sat with eyes closed, seemingly engaged in private prayer. The special object of the morning assembly was "the breaking of bread." This was done in the most homely manner possible. Several loaves of home-made bread were placed, in common plates, on a table in the centre of the room, divided into quarters, and passed round the benches; each member helped himself or herself to a portion, literally 'breaking' it off the quarter loaf. The wine passed round in like manner, in large common tumblers; the administration of each element being preceded by prayer. It was a simple ceremony; but the idea could not fail to strike one that its very homeliness made it a closer representation of the original supper in the long upper room and the daily breadbreakings of apostles than the gorgeous mass with all its sensuous adjuncts. After the communion—as I suppose one may term it—followed another hymn, sang to the tune of 'God Save the Queen.' With this I imagined the proceedings would have closed, as I had been told there would be no sermon; but a sort of *sermonette* was introduced, it seemed—and, I believe, really was—on the spur of the moment. It was delivered by a very humble brother indeed, in homely and not always accurate English; but he displayed minute knowledge of Scripture, and was intensely earnest—as indeed the whole service had been—consisting, I am sure, as the preacher kept telling us, of 'thoughts that had been pressing in upon his own soul.' The two concluding prayers were offered by gentlemen of a very different mental calibre; and the congregation evidently numbered many persons of position and education. The names of 'intending and accepted brethren' were then read, together with one who sought restoration,' and another who proposed to take to himself a sister, and so the proceedings terminated, without, as will be evident, anything having transpired to inform one as to the special doctrines of the body. As I emerged from the Priory I saw the congregation coming out of Unity Church, Upper street, where Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen had been enlightening the barbarians on the doctrines of the Bramo Somaj; whilst, a little lower down, another was beginning to besiege the doors of Agricultural Hall, where Ned Wright was to preach to the workingmen. *Quot homines tot sententiæ.* There exists a schism from this body, occupying a position sufficiently important to justify a place in these papers; and the delineation of the offshoot will serve to bring into greater prominence still the distinguishing doctrines of the parent stock."

THE FIELD OF MANASSAS.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News*, after sketching the appearance of the great battle-field during the war, has the following upon its present condition:—

From this terrible waste and ruin let us turn to a fairer sight—the Manassas of to-day. It is a pretty village of over a hundred houses, grouped about the depot, with broad streets in good condition, lined with residences, stores, smithies, and all the offices of a considerable population. Many of these houses are neat and tasty, some are even elegant, and the hotel is a pleasant, spacious one indeed, while queenly religion has built her temple on a grassy lawn at the end of a fine street.

The inhabitants are mostly from the North—a sturdy, hard-working yeomanry, bringing down those habits of industry and sobriety which have made a garden land of even cold and rocky New England. Their principles are also of the North, but this does not seem to trouble the goed Virginians who have settled among them, for they are not making a political colony. They came down on the borders of the sunny South to make homes for themselves, not to become office-holders. So the fields, as far as the eye can reach, are under cultivation, the young wheat is breaking through the ground, and all the busy activities of the farm are in cheerful progress.

Young trees are slowly growing up to mitigate and soften the present bald aspect of the place, the germs of future gardens brighten here and there in spots of floral brilliance and beauty, new houses are rising on newly-acquired estates for the homes of future generations of thrifty Virginians, and a smart little local paper dispenses the tidings of the day, and indulges in occasional strains of prophetic enthusiasm which would be worthy of Duluth or Omaha.

FRENCH WOMEN BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.—We find in the *Revue Populaire de Paris* for May a very interesting article on the condition of women in France before the first Revolution, by Mdlle. Julie Daubie, who lately had the honor of a letter from Mr. Stuart Mill. The social *status* of women at that period was far from unenviable; the cloister itself was a protection to them. There were, at the pinnacle, abbesses, "feudal ladies that converted their croziers into sceptres." Some abbeys, like that of Remiremont, had upwards of 300,000 livres per annum, an income which at present would be represented by double that figure at the least, and which provided rich prebends for canonesses, who were always free to exchange their privileges for civil life. Large sums had been set aside for ages with a view of providing poor girls with marriage portions. Louis IX devoted upwards of 2,000,000 fr. (present value) to this purpose. Until 1790 the sum of 24,000 livres was annually expended by the State. The various guilds and corporations educated the female orphans of their members at the common expense, and granted sums to the journeymen inclined to marry them. Municipalities and private persons joined in this good work. In matters of trade feminine labor was regulated by *prudes-femmes*, who had the supervision of female apprenticeships; and in mixed callings, such as those of tailors and sempstresses, there was an equal number of overseers of each sex.

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At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4, 5, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 6, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Hustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 4, 5 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 8 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

May 30, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 5:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10 20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 00 A. M.
	arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	10 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 P. M.
	arrives at Erie	7 25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7 00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6 00 P. M.
	arrives at Lock Haven	7 20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves Williamsport	1 30 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	2 45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8 55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9 25 P. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	6 20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8 15 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5 25 A. M.
	arrives at Philadelphia	9 25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL	leaves L. Haven	11 30 A. M.
"	" arr. Williamsport	12 50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX.	leaves Lock Haven	9 35 P. M.
"	" arr. Williamsport	10 50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:40 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 8:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:25 A. M., and 1:40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Potteville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

5:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:20 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

6:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

KNIGHTS TEMPIAR.

The Grand Encampment at Williamsport—Several Thousand Knights to Participate.

On Tuesday next the Sixteenth Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania will commence in the beautiful city of Williamsport. This is the first encampment of the order in our State, and it is determined by those who have the matter in charge that it shall eclipse anything ever witnessed in this country for grandeur and completeness. Already over two thousand eight hundred Sir Knights have signified their intention of being present, and seventeen bands of music have also reported to the Committee on Reception. There will be commanderies or delegations from every State and from many of the principal cities in the Union. In addition, President Grant, Secretary of War Belknap, and a number of prominent members of the Masonic order have accepted invitations to take part in the festivities.

The encampment will be held within the enclosure known as Herdic Park, the northern part of which, lying between the race-course and the fence, will be devoted for camping purposes. The camp will be located according to military formula, and the tents will be separated by company streets, which will be known as Allen, Hutchinson, Mount Olivet, Mountain, Jacques de Molay, Philadelphia, St. Joan, Pittsburg, De Molay, Crusade, Mary, Park, and Northern avenues. On the north of the tents will be a broad thoroughfare to be designated Hugh de Payen's avenue, along which will be located tents to be occupied by the subordinate officers, and in the rear of these will be Palestine avenue, on which the Grand Commander's quarters will front. Accommodations for several thousand Knights will be prepared, and when the tents are pitched and the Knights on the ground the scene will be a strikingly beautiful one.

The Committee of Arrangements is constituted of the following-named gentlemen, members of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, of Williamsport:—Sirs D. W. Knight, Frank Hays, P. T. Dickenson, H. C. Parsons, G. Rogers, William F. Logan, C. Brewer, S. D. Bates, Thomas Gucker, E. B. Westfall, J. A. Vanderslice, and J. W. Riddle, all of whom have been very active in completing the programme for the reception and entertainment of the visiting Knights.

The following is the programme of the Encampment:—

Tuesday will be devoted to the reception of the Grand Officers of the Grand Commanderies and visiting subordinate commanderies from other States. On Wednesday the Grand Commandery will hold a session, at which the regular business will be transacted. On Thursday a grand review of the various commanderies will take place, after which there will be a picnic and an excursion on the river. In the evening a ball will be given in honor of the visiting Sir Knights at the Herdic House. On Friday the Sir Knights will break camp and leave for their homes.

Sir James H. Hopkins, Grand Commander of Pennsylvania, has issued the following order:—

I. The several commanderies under this jurisdiction will report themselves, fully armed and equipped, at Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday, June 14, 1870, at noon, to go into camp for drill and general instruction. The encampment will break up on Friday, June 17.

II. The several Eminent Commanders will at once make requisitions for tents upon E. Sir F. J. Evans, G. S. W., stating the number of men to be provided for, including band, if one accompanies them. All other necessary camp equipments will be provided by the commissary of each commandery, and each will make its own arrangements for subsistence, which may be secured by correspondence with E. Sir John Vanderslice, G. S., at Williamsport, Pa.

III. All Knights entering the encampment will be required to observe the orders and regulations that may be issued for the government thereof.

IV. Baldwin II Commandery is hereby detailed for escort duty to the several commanderies as they shall arrive, and its officers will see that all arrangements are made for the accommodation of the visiting Knights. Communications relative to tents, etc., may be addressed to Sir J. W. Hays, E. C., Williamsport, Pa., who will act for the G. S. W. in his absence.

V. The Grand Commandery will assemble at the hour prescribed by the Constitutions, and its sessions will be as may then be determined.

The Philadelphia Commanderies intending to participate are the Philadelphia, No. 2, Sir Charles M. Cresson, Commander; St. John's, No. 4, Sir Edward Masson, Commander; Kadesh, No. 29, Sir Thomas Brown, Commander; and Mary, No. 36, Sir William H. Burkhardt, Commander. They will all proceed to Williamsport on a special train, which will leave on Tuesday morning, immediately after the 8 o'clock train for the West, via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Each will be under charge of its Commander and will be accompanied by brass bands.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, has been assigned the post of honor, and will escort the Grand Commandery to the mammoth marquee in which the sessions of the last named organization will be held.

The Knights of Mary Commandery will act as sentinels, and will perform the regular duties of military knights. It is the youngest in this State, having been constituted last year, this being the last official act of Grand Commander Hopkins prior to his leaving on his recent trip to the Island of Malta, where he examined the remains, tombs, and relics of the Knights of St. John, the forefathers of the Order, at Valetta, St. Elmo, and other points.

The various city commanderies have been drilling weekly for some time past, and they expect to compare favorably in that respect with any of the organizations present at the encampment.

The following is a copy of the recent order issued to the Knights of St. John's Commandery, it being similar in import to the documents issued to the other commanderies:—

ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 4, K. T., Philadelphia, June 1, 1870.—Special Orders No. 1.—I. The Knights will assemble in full Templar uniform, at the City Armory, Broad and Race streets, on Tuesday morning, 14th inst., at half-past six o'clock, sharp, to proceed to Williamsport. Knights who are without chapeaus will report immediately to the Eminent Commander, and will be assigned to the Standard Guard, who will be in full uniform, with green baldrick. Knights who intend to take ladies will report immediately, so that the proper arrangements for their accommodation may be made. Provision will be made to send baggage from the armory to the railroad depot.

II. The total expense to each Knight participating will be $16·50 (which includes transportation, boarding, and music), which must be paid to the Recorder on or before Saturday, 11th instant. Tickets will be ready and can be procured from the Recorder on and after 6th instant, at 416 Walnut street, from 12 to 2 o'clock daily, and at the Armory on drill nights.

III. Knights intending to participate will be punctual in attending the drills on Saturday and Monday evenings, with their sword. Every one is required to be present on Monday evening, 13th, when his place in the line will be fixed.

IV. The Knights are required to pay strict attention to, and to punctually obey, all orders that may be issued after arrival at Williamsport.

V. Knights who do not intend to participate, but who desire to contribute towards the payment of the expenses, will please hand their contributions to the Recorder on or before the 11th inst.

VI. The fatigue caps adopted for the occasion can be procured from the Captain-General at the armory on drill nights; price, 50 cents.

EDWARD MASSON, E. C.

Attest—CHARLES C. BURNS, Recorder.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO IN OUR SCHOOLS.—Whilst politicians and others have been fighting, quibbling, and quarreling over the matter of music in our public schools, one of our most enterprising business firms has been as actively engaged, not only in forwarding the cause of music, but in batting against the introduction of instruments made by parties who have no interest whatever in our city further than the filling of their own pockets, and who do not pay one tithe in support of our Pennsylvania free-school system. Between the different firms engaged in the manufacture of pianos a fierce rivalry has existed relative to the supplying of instruments to our schools, the makers caring not for the mere sale of an instrument, but looking upon the matter as a huge advertising card; and rightly, too. They reason that from a class of 50 or 100 or 200 young ladies accustomed to the use of their particular instrument large accessions of trade would be the result, and hence they have been working hard for the honor of supplying the school or schools needing instruments.

Our readers will remember that some time ago a concert was given at the Academy of Music by the pupils of the Jefferson Girls' Grammar School, the receipts thereof to be applied to the purchase of a piano. The announcement brought makers, agents, and others in droves to the school, and each, as a matter of course, lauded some one instrument. Mr. Harry Gray, of the Schomacker Piano Company (the firm to which we referred in our opening), believing that their new full Grand Concert Piano was the thing needed by the school, called on the principal, Miss R. E. C. Marks, and invited her to visit the store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine for herself. Miss Marks complied, and expressed herself delighted. The result was a purchase, and now the Jefferson School can boast of owning one of the finest pianos in the country. The instrument is a magnificent one, and a credit to the firm. Unlike others, it is curved instead of square at the end, thus allowing greater space between the strings, and remedying a serious defect noticeable in the square-ended instrument. The piano cost $1500 to manufacture, and is well worth the sum paid for it.

PESTILENTIAL.—Numerous complaints are being made about the docks on the Delaware river front above Callowhill street. The offal from above has collected in them, and the result is a terrible nuisance.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society—The Second Day's Session—Important Business.

The Pennsylvania Medical Society met this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the building of the College of Physicians, the President in the chair. After the announcement of several notices, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Dr. Stetler moved that article eleventh of the old constitution, providing for amendments, be embodied in the new, as there is now no provision for any changes or additions. Carried.

Prof. Gross offered an addition to an article in the constitution, giving the members of the Philadelphia College of Physicians the same rights of representation in this society as the Philadelphia County Society, providing that no delegate shall be at the same time a delegate from both. This was received to lay over for one year.

Dr. Gross also offered a resolution on the subject of vaccination. The resolution, in view of the fact that the people generally are careless in the matter, states explicitly that the Medical Society regards vaccination as the only safe preventive to smallpox. This resolution was withdrawn until the report of a special committee, appointed last year, on this subject should be received.

It was moved that all public entertainments at the meetings of this society, given by the physicians of the place where the meetings are held, be dispensed with, and that a public banquet be held to which each attendant shall subscribe a certain sum. This is not calculated to interfere with any private entertainments which may be desired. Carried.

Several invitations were presented from various public institutions, which were received with thanks.

Dr. Murdock, from the New York State Society, was introduced and received. Dr. Murdock said that he had last visited Philadelphia during the war. Then all was confusion. The city was filled with the men belonging to the army. Now what a change! All is tranquillity and peace, and you sit here devising means for the health and peace of the community. You point with pride to your noble colleges and spacious hospitals. So do we. You have a reverence for the great men who have lived in your midst, such as your McClellans, your Meigs, and your Baches. We have as much of a reverential awe. They were great men, whose reputations extended beyond the bounds of your own State. New York through me sends greeting to you in the best of good will.

Dr. Stiles, of New York, and Dr. Lilly, from the State Society of New Jersey, were also introduced, and tendered words of greeting to the Philadelphia Society from their respective bodies. The President briefly replied to the addresses of greeting.

Dr. Washington Atlee presented a protest from several physicians on the woman question.

The protest closed with the following resolution:—

Whereas, The past action of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania towards the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania originated in consequence of its alleged irregular organization; and

Whereas, The Woman's Medical College is now organized upon the same basis as the other colleges recognized by this society; therefore

Resolved, That the State Society thereby withdraws its objections to the Woman's Medical College as at present constituted, and rescinds all resolutions affecting that institution and the status of female practitioners of good moral and professional standing, who observe the code of ethics of the National Medical Association.

The discussion of this subject was deferred until the Committee on Drugs and Medicines made a report through the chairman, Dr. Cummiskey.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

A committee appointed last year to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of vaccination reported that they had asked the Legislature to prohibit the admission to the public schools of children who had not been vaccinated, but had failed to obtain action.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

The resolution of Dr. Gross on the subject of vaccination, before offered and deferred until after the reception of the last report, was then recalled and agreed to.

Dr. Dewitt offered the following:—

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to endeavor to procure the passage of a law by the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, requiring all makers and venders of patent medicines to print in English and place upon each and every bottle or package of such medicines the constituents and proportions of said bottle or package.

This resolution was discussed at some length, but the hour of noon having arrived the discussion on this and the woman question was deferred, on account of a special order of the day having been fixed for that hour.

The special order, the reading of a paper on the use of suspension in cases of curvature of the spine, by Dr. Benjamin Lee, of Philadelphia, was then entered into. The paper was illustrated with various apparatus, the practical working of which was shown by several patients.

Professor Gobrecht, of Cincinnati, was introduced and made an address on the subject of the application of chloroform in connection with a remarkable case lately brought under the notice of the Professor.

The thanks of the society were tendered to Drs. Gobrecht and Dr. Lee for their able addresses.

Dr. Atlee gave a narration of another remarkable case which he had treated successfully with chloroform.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Joseph Parrish, of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium:—

Whereas, The use of opium and its preparations as intoxicants is increasing to an extent which calls for investigation by the medical profession; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report next year on the opium habit, its causes, symptoms, and treatment, and upon the indiscriminate sale of opium by druggists, with suggestions as to the prevention of this evil.

Agreed to. Adjourned until 4 P. M.

ANOTHER "COOK."

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

This morning we were informed that there was a prisoner in the custody of the Sheriff on the charge of seduction, and that he belonged to the cloth clerical. We at once visited the Sheriff's office, and being referred to an officer named Getz, who had charge of the case, we were bluntly and impudently told that "we could have no facts." We at once answered *we would get the facts*, and as a verification thereof we now present them to our readers. The complainant is Mary L. Search, a resident of Lewisburg, Union county, Pa. She is quite young, somewhat prepossessing, and wears a profusion of dark brown curls.

The defefendant is Thomas E. McMullen, a man of about 30 or 35 years of age, somewhat good-looking, dark-complexioned, with black goatee. Mary, in her affidavit, asserts that she first met McMullen on the 8th of October, 1868, he being then a student of divinity at the University of Lewisburg. Their acquaintance gradually ripened, and on the 1st of September, 1869, Thomas made a faithful promise to her that, as soon as his studies were completed, he would make her his wife. On the 12th of February, 1870 Thomas, having completed his studies, came to this city, and was located as a local preacher.

Mary wrote him several letters, reminding him of his promise, and asking and urging him to fulfill it. In reply, Thomas stated that he had *abandoned all idea of marrying her*, but would see that she was comfortably secured in money matters This did not satisfy Mary, as during the interval she had given birth to a child, the father of which, she asserts, is Thomas. Finding that the now local preacher would not save her from shame and infamy, she caused a Sheriff's *capias* to be issued and Thomas taken into custody.

Owing to the exceeding great difficulties under which we labored to secure these facts we have been unable to fix Thomas' location. The prisoner is now in the Sheriff's office, awaiting bail.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—A certain High Constable is charged with "bleeding" storekeepers rather freely. If we hear any more of it we will publish his name, the American Club to the contrary notwithstanding.

—And now that politicians are becoming somewhat honest, would it not be best for Mr. A. C. Harmer to take a back seat?

—The Central Detective Station, under its present management, is nothing more than a wholesale "leeching" establishment.

—Chief Kelley, of the Detective force, is charged with complicity in the Metropolitan Police fund corruption.

—Miss Tennie C. Claflin is of the opinion that Philadelphia is an awful slow place.

—The "Milesians" paraded yesterday. General Prevost should have been present.

—The Republican party must make good nominations, or defeat is certain.

—What member of Councils is most interested in the new market sheds?

—The Slawson box cars are a failure.

DECEASE OF JOSEPH RANK, ESQ.—Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Joseph Rank, who was one of our oldest Third street dry goods men, breathed his last at his residence, No. 435 North Sixth street. For the past thirty-eight years Mr. Rank has been identified with the mercantile community of Philadelphia, and few men were better known or more respected among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Rank was born at Jamestown, Lebanon county, in this State, in the year 1807, hence, at the time of his death, was in the neighborhood of sixty-three years of age. He came to this city while quite a young man, and through his activity soon took a place in the dry goods trade of Philadelphia as a member of the firm of Doran & Rank. After the dissolution of the partnership of this firm, he became the senior partner in the house of Rank, Brook & Reppher, but was better known, of late years, in the firm of Hielman & Rank, No. 20 North Third street. He withdrew from this firm in 1865 and retired to private life. He will buried on Monday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having decided that the will of a person must be stamped according to the whole value of the estate, real and personal, a test case was brought up, and this morning publicity was given to the following decision of Judge Ludlow:—

And now, May 31, 1870, at a Register's Court, held this day, application is made for letters testamentary upon the last will of Rebecca McMurtrie, deceased, upon the executor taking the usual oath for the performance of his duties, and his offering to affix United States revenue stamps upon said execution, setting forth that the estate and effects for or in respect of which the said probate and letters testamentary are applied for do not exceed the sum of five thousand ($5000) dollars. And it appearing that by the said will the executor has no interest, direct or indirect, in the real estate of the testatrix, it is ordered and decreed by the Court that letters testamentary upon said will be granted to said executor, upon stamps being affixed according to the value of the estate and effects passing to or under the control of the executor.

JAMES R. LUDLOW.

WILLIAM A. LEECH, Registrar.

IMPROVING THE FRONT OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.—Some one has been defacing the lettering on the granite fountains in front of the State House by using black paint mixed with oil. The same was also attempted on the beautiful granite pedestal of the Washington statue, but we notice it was rubbed out, leaving the gilding defaced. It should be understood that in cut letters on granite nothing but the simple India ink should be used, or bronze gilding, put on neatly with shellac, or some other kind of gluten. Oil cannot be used on stone of any kind without marring its beauty. We hope that Messrs. Struthers & Sons, the designers of the Washington monument, will see that the lettering is properly gilded or lined with India ink, and not greased up with paint mixed with oil.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company was held this day at noon, David Scull, Esq., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to accept an act of the Legislature authorizing the company to increase its capital stock from time to time to an amount not exceeding altogether two million five hundred thousand dollars, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the additional stock hereby authorized at a price not less than par. On motion it was unanimously adopted that the act of the Legislature be accepted, and that a certified copy of the acceptance be sent to the Governor.

CENTENARY FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday evening last the ladies of the Church of the Messiah opened a centenary fair and festival in the church building on Locust street, below Broad. It was not only handsomely attended on that occasion, but the place was crowded during yesterday and last evening. It will continue open to-day and to-morrow. A great variety of fancy and useful articles are on hand and will be sold at a reasonable price. The proceeds are intended for the benefit of the Murray Fund.

ROWDYISM.—Andrew Steen, Augustus McCall, and Michael J. Powell were this morning arraigned before Alderman Kerr on the charge of assaulting and beating M. F. Maxwell and Thomas McGovern, at Nineteenth and Market streets, last night. Maxwell and McGovern reside at No. 1838 Market street, and were on their way home, when the rowdies assaulted them. The trio were sent to prison.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Officer Chandler, about 11·50 o'clock last night, attempted to arrest a rough named John Roat, at Twelfth and Coates streets, for disorderliness. Roat resisted and beat the officer severely. Being finally overpowered, he was taken before Alderman Massey, and by him held in $600 bail to answer.

FIRE CRACKERS.—Mayor Fox this morning gave personal instructions to the lieutenants to break up the practice indulged in by boys of firing off in the streets crackers, squibs, etc. This matter has become a nuisance, many complaints having been lodged at the Mayor's office.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—T. A. Wallace, a driver on car No. 1 of the Arch and Hestonville line, was arrested by the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for working a horse with a sore, chafed shoulder. Fined $10 and costs by Alderman Pancoast.

I. O. W. B.—James Brice, whose residence proper is at Front and Noble streets, last night assaulted and beat his wife. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Cahill, and by that official furnished with a month's board at the "Hotel de Perkins."

THREATENING TO KILL.—Before Recorder Givin this morning was arraigned Solomon Haddock, for threatening to take the life of Hugh Walker, at Federal and Clarion streets yesterday. Haddock was held in $800 bail to answer the charge.

OPEN HOUSES.—The police force of the Ninth district this morning reported having found open the doors of five houses during last night.

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The gold market was weak, and the temptation to sell for a decline seems to have given a new impulse to the tendency of the premium. The speculators for a rise are thoroughly demoralized by the persistent weakness of the market, and, with few exceptions, have sold out. The Government sale, in eliciting bids for over three millions, temporarily checked the downward movement at noon to day, and the price rallied a few points from the lowest figure, but subsequently gave way again, but once more rallied on the report of the defeat of the Currency Contraction bill. At the close it again fell off, exhibiting the inherent weakness of the market, which is now influenced by the glut of gold in the New York banks, with the prospect of another heavy addition to their store when the Treasury disburses the thirty-five millions of gold due July 1. The steamer of to-day, although a favorite with remitters, took no specie, while exchange was inactive and lower.

"In the gold loan market the rate ranged from four per cent. for carrying to flat for borrowing.

"The money market presents the same features of ease and abundance. The general rate on call is four per cent., with exceptions at three on Governments and five on stocks. Judging from the tone of the money markets in the West it is evident that we have reached the climax of abundant money at this centre for the present season. Money is leaving Chicago and other Western cities to go into the interior to move the remnant of last year's crops, and also, perhaps, in preparation for the moving of this year's. Our banks have seldom been so strongly fortified, and could stand a steady, heavy drain of funds for a good while to come without forcing them to contract their loans. Moreover, it is a question whether the West will need as much currency this fall as last, for the reason that the price of wheat is lower than then (although much higher than last winter), while the crops themselves will not be as large, because the depression in the wheat market last winter checked extensive planting operations this spring. While the rate on call will not descend below the present figures there is little chance that it will advance until towards the fall, and then hardly beyond seven per cent. Commercial paper is scarce, and sells freely at six per cent. for prime double names.

"The inactivity in the exchange market led to a further reduction of rates on the part of the leading bankers. There is now a difference of only a half per cent between 'long' and 'short' sterling bills, owing to the easier money market in London."

AUTER'S celebrated Hair Dye, 50 cents a box. Also applied at No. 5 Market street.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
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REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.

THIRD EDITION

Fierce Attack on the President.

How Mr. Ferry Distinguished Himself.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Reported Loss of the Dacian.

Story Started by Designing Americans.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Executive Session of the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In executive session last night an effort was made to fix the time for considering the San Domingo treaty. This brought up the old feud of the morning between Messrs. Ferry, Sumner, Chandler, and Nye. Some hard things were said on both sides, and Mr. Ferry took occasion to make a violent assault upon the President. He accused him of being cognizant of the alleged jobbery of Babcock, and intimated that the whole San Domingo business was a huge job got up for the benefit of certain parties in the favor of the President.

He was called to order several times by Messrs. Thayer, Morton, and others, for using language disrespectful to the President. Senators who witnessed it say that at no time of Andy Johnson's administration was such a violent assault made upon him.

Mr. Sumner also made some remarks bitterly opposed to the President.

A motion was made to fix next Thursday as the time for considering the treaty, but the mass became so great that adjournment was reached without action.

Another executive session will be held to-day, and an effort will be made to fix next Wednesday for discussing the treaty.

The Coal Interest

endeavored to-day to compel the Ways and Means Committee to report a Free Coal bill at once. Members of the committee answered that they were not ready; when they got ready they would report.

The President,

with Senators Cameron, Edmunds, Howe, Robertson, Representative Hooper, and General Porter, leave here this evening for Pennsylvania, to go on a fishing excursion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Democratic Nomination in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9.—The Democratic Executive Committee assembled here yesterday afternoon and nominated the Hon. William M. Shipp, of Mecklenburg county, for Attorney-General of the State.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cable Derangements.

LONDON, June 9.—The cable between England and Ireland, which was recently broken, is not yet repaired, and messages to and from America are consequently somewhat delayed. Nearly all the business is transacted by way of the French line, and Ireland is telegraphically isolated from the rest of Europe.

The Dacian Hoax.

There seems to be no doubt that the reported loss of the steamer Dacian was concocted in America by designing persons to influence the market price of the new West India Cable shares. This is strengthened by the fact, generally known, that the steamer belonged to Sir Charles Bright, who is one of the originators and active members of the new company. The insurance on the Dacian with her cargo is two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The Steamer Chieftain and Cuba.

Despatches have been received here from the United States inquiring as to the truth of the telegram sent from here to the effect that the steamer Chieftain had recently sailed hence for Cuba to be used in the interests of the insurgents. It is proper to state that after diligent inquiry no one can be found who has heard of this occurrence.

Whit-Tuesday.

Whit-Tuesday is a customary holiday in the Liverpool cotton market, which accounts for the absence of prices, etc., on the 7th instant.

The Dry Weather.

The alarm among farmers at the continued dry weather almost amounts to a panic.

Communication with Bombay,

by way of the new cable, is now complete. Despatches from India of to-day's date have already (noon) been received.

Made a Peer.

The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been created Baron O'Hagan.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Cotton firmer; sales 700 bales middling uplands at 22½c. Flour firm; State, $5·10@6·15; Ohio, $5·50@6·75; Western, $5·10@6·60; Southern $6·10@10·00. Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1·32; No. 2 Chicago, $1·28@1·29; winter red Western and amber, $1·40@1·43; choice white Western, $1·75@1·85. Corn firm; new mixed Western, $1·01@1·08; old do., $1·07@1·08. Oats firm; State, 70@71c.; Ohio, 69@70½c; Western, 65@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet but firm; mess, $30·75@30·87. Lard dull and heavy; steam, 14½@16¼c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1·08.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21¾c. Flour firm and holders demand an advance. Wheat firm; Maryland, $1·50@1·50; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·45. Corn—steady for white at $1·17@1·18; yellow dull at $1·08. Oats dull at 58@60c. Rye, $1·15@1·20. Provisions firmer but unchanged. Whisky—better feeling and more inquiry at $1·05¾@1·06¾.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The steamship Hermann takes out $100,000 in specie.

WEST POINT.

The Examinations—A Grand Review Before the Secretary of War—The Ladies' Attraction and the Young Officers of the Period.

WEST POINT, June 8.—The examination in Spanish was completed to-day, and to-morrow cavalry tactics will be the next subject in order. The class so far has done splendidly, and if it goes through the remaining ordeal as well as it has done up to the present, the "general merit" standing will be something the graduates will have good cause to be proud of.

West Point will certainly never be ashamed of the class of '70, no matter in what branch of the service its members may be found in the years that are to come.

A GRAND REVIEW

and battalion drill was given by the Cadet Corps this evening at 5 o'clock, in honor of the Secretary of War. The drill was of course splendid, and if the 7th Regiment had been present on the plains when it took place, either in uniform or out of uniform, it is quite likely that they would have been very much astonished, and have left very hurriedly by the night train, fully satisfied that they are not so perfect that their perfection could not be vastly improved upon. The review was a magnificent sight—one which only West Point can afford. The Secretary of War, at the close of the drill, expressed himself very highly pleased with the exhibition.

THE LADIES' ATTRACTION.

The hotels are beginning rapidly to fill up, and as the day when the awarding of the diplomas draws near the lady visitors especially begin to increase in numbers. They come, of course, to enjoy themselves like the men and "do" West Point thoroughly. It is generally conceded that the greatest attraction for ladies hereabouts, just about this time of the year at least, is the cadets, but the most magnificent creature in his own opinion at all times is the young officer who has worn his epaulets but a year or so.

A MORTAR DRILL.

The Second Class gave a mortar drill this evening at eight o'clock. The pyrotechnic display was very grand. There was an immense gathering of spectators from the hotels.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Disraeli and the Peerage.

The American Yacht Sappho.

The Fire at Constantinople.

300 Persons Burned to Death

Loss Over $100,000,000.

The President and Red Cloud

Another Profound Indian Confab.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, June 9.

The Female Masqueraders

recently arrested here have been indicted for felony.

Disraeli to be Made a Peer.

It is said that Disraeli is about to retire from politics. He will be raised to a peerage.

The Yacht Sappho.

The *Morning Telegraph* reports that Mr. Douglass, owner of the American yacht Sappho, declines to compete for the Prince of Wales' cup on the 24th inst. Ashbury's Cambria has been entered.

The Great Constantinople Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The great fire in the Pera district has been fully subdued, and something like order reigns again. According to a careful account, over seven thousand buildings of all sorts have been destroyed. Many of these were the best in the city. The loss of life greatly exceeded the estimate made some days ago. The remains of one hundred and fifty human beings have been discovered thus far, and it is supposed this number represents about one-half of the actual loss of life. The total loss caused by the fire is computed roughly at twenty-five million pounds sterling. English underwriters suffer heavy losses. The archives of the British Embassy was saved. The Armenian Church of the Immaculate Conception was on fire several times, and is considerably damaged; but the Gobelin tapestry, the gift of the Empress Eugenie, with which the church was decorated, was saved unharmed.

Bank of France.

PARIS, June 9.—The bullion on hand at the Bank of France has increased 9,700,000 francs since last Thursday.

The Lucca Insurrection.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The insurrection at Lucca was summarily quelled, and was by no means formidable. The disorder was confined to fifty-four ruffians, who seized the arms belonging to the military school of that city. The whole party were soon after captured and taken care of.

The Cholera in India.

BOMBAY, June 9.—The cholera is making dreadful ravages in different parts of India. At Madras the disease is particularly violent.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, June 9.—The question of a future monarch for Spain occupied the sessions of the Constituent Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that a king be elected by a direct vote of the people of the nation. After debate this was rejected. At length a proposition requiring a candidate to receive a majority equal to one-half of the whole number of Deputies was carried by a vote of 138 to 124.

This is regarded as having destroyed the chances of the Duke of Montpensier as well as those of all other candidates who have thus far been named. None of these will be able to get 179 votes, the number required by the passage of this resolution.

There is much excitement among all classes of people. General Prim made a personal explanation. He quoted from a despatch of the Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times*, relating to his (Prim's) connection with the proposed Cuban loan. He pronounced the despatch a malicious invention. There had been no negotiation between him and the American Government, or between him and the English capitalists, as stated in the despatch.

Spaniards and Cubans.

LONDON, June 9.—News received at the Colonial office to-day fully confirms the victories over the rebels before reported.

Yacht Race.

A fine race occurred yesterday between the yachts of the Royal Thames Club. The course was from Gravesend across the channel to the coast of Holland and return. The wind was N. N. E. at the start at 11 A. M. The first three arrived back at Gravesend in the following order:—A. O. Wilkinson's Gloriana; J. Mulholland's Egeria; Commodore Ashbury's Cambria. The time of the winner was five hours and forty-nine minutes. The Prince of Wales, Prince Teck, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz were among the guests on board the yachts.

Ship News.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamship Britannia arrived at Moville to-day on her way to Glasgow.

The American Dollars

brought by the steamship Scandinavian have been sold at 58¾ per ounce.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Visiting Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Red Cloud delegation called at the Executive Mansion to-day, and had an interview with the President. It took place in the Executive office, the Indians standing in a semi-circle around the room. The talk was of short duration, and was substantially a repetition of what has already been said on both sides in the conference held between the Indians and the Government officials here. Red Cloud did not recline upon the floor in this instance, as he did at the council of Tuesday, but stood upright and delivered a speech to the President.

He again alluded to his desire to have Fort Fetterman removed, and complained of the appearance of stakes which have been driven in the vicinity of his reservation by surveying parties. He called attention to his children who were standing around in silent approval of their Head Chief's oration, and asked that they might be fed and clothed, as, in the words of the speaker, they were poor and naked. He also repeated what he told Secretary Cox on Tuesday, that he was raised in this country, but had now come from beyond the hills where the sun sets, and wished to have the Great Father take pity on him.

The Great Spirit had raised him to live on wild game, but it was now difficult for him to obtain it. Before he concluded he told the President that he was much pleased with his visit here.

The President replied that he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations. So long as an official authority existed it would be used for the protection against encroachments of white people, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men.

Fort Fetterman, he explained to Red Cloud, was for the protection of both whites and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriations which will be made by Congress for the benefit of Indians would be expended consistently with what is right to be done. The Secretary of the Interior had the proper instructions with regard to these.

The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while their interpreter, John Richard, was explaining to them the words of the President, and at its conclusion a rather silent hand-shaking took place as each one passed from the room, and the council with their Great Father was ended.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Pomeroy thought that if the previous question in some shape was not provided for the sessions of the Senate would have to be perpetual to dispose of public business. He thought in a few years we would have ten more States and a total of fifty in the present generation, making one hundred Senators.

The whole subject was finally laid on the table. At 1·10 o'clock, the special order, being the House bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, was taken up, the question being on the first of the Senate Committee's amendments, increasing the number of Representatives from 275 to 309.

Mr. Trumbull, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, explained that the object of the bill was to give, as early as practicable, effect to the census of 1870. By fixing the number at 300 no State would lose its present representation, and the number was not too large for a great country like our own. The present population of the United States was estimated at about forty or forty-one millions; the new basis of representation would be about 133,333, while the present basis was about 127,000. He commented upon the other amendments, the main object of which was to provide for representation of the new "colored" element, amounting to 1,600,000 people which was two-fifths of four millions, introduced into our voting population, only three-fifths of that class being represented under the present apportionment.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Davis (New York), from the Judiciary Committee, reported for discussion and action a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization and regulate proceedings under the same. This bill makes the following conditions of citizenship:—Three years' residence in the United States with the intention to become a citizen, and six months' residence in the State, and thirty days in the county or parish before application is made. Also, twenty days' notice filed in court. Proceedings for naturalization are to be had before the United States District Courts. In counties or parishes where there are not more than two stated terms of those courts annually, proceedings may be had in any State court of general jurisdiction having a clerk and seal.

The naturalized citizen is not to exercise all the privileges of citizenship till after the end of six months from the date of the judgment. Aliens enlisted in the United States army or navy, and honorably discharged therefrom, may become citizens upon one years' actual residence.

The bill consists of seventeen sections containing detailed provisions for carrying it out, and penalties for fraudulent actions under it.

Mr. Davis proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill, comparing them with the existing provisions of law on the subject. The effect of giving jurisdiction to the State courts where more than two stated terms of United States courts are held annually was, he said, to give jurisdiction to the State courts generally throughout the country, but to deprive them of it in the large cities where Federal Courts are held more frequently, the object being to prevent the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the larger cities. The provision postponing the exercise of all rights of citizenship for six months from the date of judgment of naturalization, he regarded as the great conservative element of the bill, because all the frauds connected with the present system have been hitherto perpetrated under the spur and excitement of heated political struggles. All parties had been in some degree chargeable with such frauds.

He should not attempt to shield his own party, nor should any Democrat attempt to shield his by setting himself against a change of the law which would prevent such frauds on citizenship, as all good men should deplore that the principle existed under the constitution of New York, where naturalization must cease some time before the election. He defended the principle of the thirteenth section, which provides legal proceedings to be taken against persons charged with having fraudulently obtained naturalization papers.

Mr. Ward advocated the passage of the bill, which was founded on a resolution offered by himself, and referred to the Judici